The Middletown Transcript

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INTERESTING LETTER

W. Scott Way Contributes to Our Columns

PLEASING THINGS IN FLORIDA

The Transcript's readers will be pleased to read from the pen of W. Scott Way who is now residing in Florida, the following interesting story:

Dear Transcript:

Delaware is small in square miles but you are very likely to run across one or more of her sons most anywhere on the face of the earth. Possibly the state can't hold all the "big" sons she produces and so they've got to scatter. And so far as my experience goes, wherever you find a scattered Delawarean you'll find him making good.

Yesterday in Winter Park a friend introduced me to a pleasant looking man by the name of Gibbs. The name had sort of a familiar sound and the face had sort of a familiar look In half a minute we knew that we knew each other, though we hadn't knowingly met for something like thirty years. It proved to be an old Middletown boy of long ago Joseph Gibbs, long a prosperous and honored citizen of Wheeling, West Virginia. All my older readers will remember him and recall his father Benjamin Gibbs, as a well beloved citizen of the vicinity of Middletown.

It makes me feel a bit along in the matter of age when I thus meet a man suddenly and without premeditation, that I knew thirty or forty years ago when I was a bald headed editor trying to add something to the gaiety of nations, and often with nothing more exciting to write about than Joe Geary's dog.

Middletown was a bit slow in those days. There was no water works but the well in the back yard, no electric lights and some fellows raised a great row over prospective high taxes when Col. Joe Hanson and I, who were then numbered with the town fathers, wanted to put gasoline lamps on the street corners. But those were good old days after all with many fine, big-hearted men who used to drop into the Transcript office with a smile and a cheerful greeting, or forgathered at the Middletown Hotel. But, alas, most of them have gone "over the river" to where fine, big-hearted men went before them and where others of their sort will follow after.

But I am wandering away from my friend Gibbs from Wheeling, who doesn't look to be more than forty though he must be a few years older than that if it has been thirty years since I met him and he was then grown up. But like many other wise men and women he keeps himself young by spending his winters in Florida where Ponce de Leon was not far wrong in seeking for the Fountain of Youth though, like a good many other folks, when he found what he was looking for he didn't know it even when he fell over it. Winter Park's location was right here at that time with its splendid long leaf pines, beautiful clear, palm-bordered lakes and youth giving climate, but the orang groves had not been planted or the automobile roads built, or the Seminole Hotel opened for guests, so Ponce, instead of sitting down on a piece of land that he could sell today for fifty dollars a front foot, and no questions asked, just moved on looking for something better and got into all sorts of troubles, including mosquitoes, Indians and malaria. But even with all of that, there was not a tax collector within a thousand miles. Some men never do know when they are well off and our old friend, the Hon. Ponce, seems to have been of that sort.

But, after all, when you come right down to facts, the greatest mistake of the Hon. Mr. de Leon was he permitted himself to be born too soon. Had he waited a reasonable time, say a mere matter of four hundred years or so, he could have found right here at Winter Park, in Orange County, the prettiest and cleanest town under the sun, with an eighteen hole golf course that millionaires shed tears over because they can't take it home with them, hotel accommodations that are worth all they cost to a man who can pay for them, brick automobile roads running in every direction you want to go, a climate that one hates to give up even for the prospect of Heaven, orange groves on every hand and mocking birds to sing you to sleep. And yet with all this right here, 24 hours from Washington, all this that the Hon. Ponce de Leon missed by being born too soon, there are thousands of people who are foolish enough to stay up north through nine months of winter, more or less, spending their precious lives between fighting with a cellar furnace, telephoning to the coal yard, giving up money to the plumber and sitting on a steam radiator to keep from freezing to death. No wonder that life becomes a burden to such and they decide that they would just as leave die at once and be done with it if it were not for wanting to stay up until we lick the Germans.

But there are thousands of wise ones who, after a whiff of the first cold wave, break away from business, plumbers, pneumonia, overshoes and other evils and come down here to be well, happy, comfortable, saucy and young again, like Mr. Joseph Gibbs, and stay till the birds go north.

But there is one pleasant thing about Florida, that is in the high central lake region of Florida, it not only has a fine winter climate but a summer climate that you could not surpass if you had it made to order. If I had known this I would have come to Florida years ago; not with Ponce de Leon perhaps but a little later when one could buy a quarter section of land for less than the present price of the shoulder of a plain ordinary dead hog. You see it is mighty hard for a northern man to understand the fact that if he can go in his shirt sleeves here in January while his friends up north have to go to bed with a cart load of hot bricks to keep themselves from freezing before morning, why we down here are not melting and collecting in little puddles when the mercury climbs to 98 or 100 up in Minnesota or Michigan. But the truth is: when the mercury goes up to a hundred or better in Minnesota it probably is, here at Winter Park, standing at about 85, which is pretty close to our summer maximum and there is hardly a night in summer that one does not have to have some sort of cover. Such a thing as a sultry, sweltering night would be as much of a curiosity in Peninsula Florida that the "oldest inhabitant" would tell about it fifty years hence, So, if you want to come to Florida where you can save your coat in January and eat strawberries in February don't hesitate for fear of hot summers, or snakes, or mosquitoes or malaria, for most any state north of the Potomac can furnish all of these in greater quantity than you will ever find on the Pninsula of Florida.

But to go back to Winter Park, to which there is always an inclination to return, it is the home of Rollins College, an institution that has a high reputation both north and south. Then the great number of beautiful homes with grounds bordering on splendid lakes and framed by flowering trees and tropical shrubbery to which men of "big business" come to escape the cruel winters of less favored lands.

Winter Park has plenty of room for more good citizens and winter visitors. It furnishes the best in a social way and various healthful and rational amusements, but holds out no invitation to hunters. Florida has already been swept almost clean of its once splendid wild life by the vandal with a gun and now Winter Park is trying to get some of the wild birds and game back and has made all the lands within its bounds, some five square miles, a Bird Sanctuary, on which no shooting is permitted at any time. Adjoining this, other lands have been added by private owners so that the Sanctuary now contains more than 4000 acres. This bird conservation scheme is backed up by the town council and the Winter Park Bird Club of more than one hundred members, all enthusiastic bird protectors, so that we have here a veritable birds' paradise where the Bob White quail have become so fearless and trustful of man that it is no uncommon thing to see them scratching for food about the home grounds or running along the street sides. Here is a splendid example for other communities north and south who want to do something handsome for hunted creatures. May many of them go and do likewise. The right place for the so-called "sportsman" just now is over on the French or Flanders front where he can find some good "sport" worthy of the true sportsman.

SCOTT WAY,
WINTER PARK, FLA.
Feb. 25, 1918.

FOREST CHURCH NOTES

Sunday, March 3d, 1918.

10.30 A. M. Public worship with sermon.

11.45 A. M. Sunday School session. Men are cordially invited to attend the Pastor's Bible Class.

6.45 P. M. Christian Endeavor service. Topic: "Christian Duty and Privilege." III. Prayer. John 14:12 17. Consecration meeting.

7.30 P. M. Evening service with sermon.

Wednesday evening, Prayer Meeting.

The Sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be administered on Sunday morning, March 24th, and our special services will begin on Sunday, March 10th.

During the month of March the annual collection will be taken for the Boards of Sabbath School Work and Education.

The Executive Commission of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the U. S. A. in conference at Atlantic City, N. J., unanimously adopted the following Declaration as to the War Emergency, and every Pastor was earnestly requested to read it from the pulpit at the earliest opportunity:

DECLARATION AS TO THE WAR EMERGENCY.

"WHEREAS, The Confession of Faith, Chapter XXIII, Section 2, declares that civil magistrates "ought especially to maintain piety, justice and peace, according to the wholesome laws of each Commonwealth," and add "so for that end, they may lawfully now under the New Testament wage war upon just and necessary occasions" and

"WHEREAS, The United States under the leadership of President Wilson has entered upon a war which is both just and necessary, for the securing of the liberties, the inalienable rights, and righteous peace, not only of the United States and the allied nations, but of all nations; and

"WHEREAS, The Presbyterian Church in the United States of America always has been and is now loyal to the great causes of popular government, true liberty and human progress, believing these things to be fundamental to the advancement of the kingdom of God in the earth; and

"WHEREAS, The Presbyterian Church in the United States of America believes that the Christian churches of the country are its strength, and that the maintenance of their moral and spiritual work both at home and abroad is indispensable to the true welfare of the nation and of the world; therefore this Conference of the Executive Commission and the Boards and Agencies calls upon the Presbyterian Churches in their ministry and membership:

"1. To support in every possible way and with all resources the Government of the United States in the just and necessary war in which it is now engaged.

"2. To maintain all the benevolent, moral and missionary work of the Church both at home and abroad in the most effective manner possible; to provide larger resources than ever, both of persons and money, foa this work, and to stimulate to the utmost by word and act the spirit of consecration and sacrifice for the cross and crown of Jesus Christ."

FRIENDS & VISITORS

Personal Items About People You See and Know

THOSE THAT COME AND GO

Mrs. Thorndyke Roe is visiting relatives in town.

Mrs. Rosa Weber spent part of this week in Wilmington.

Miss Mary Pleasanton is spending sometime in Wilmington.

Mrs. John B. Cleaver and daughter Helen are visiting in Philadelphia.

Sergt. Robert A. Peplow, of Camp Dix, N. J., spent Sunday with his wife here.

Private Morris Savage, of Camp Dix, N. J., was the guest of friends in town on Sunday.

Miss Bertha Jones, of Wilmington, visited her parents Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Jones Sunday.

Mrs. E. Willits Pharo has returned to her home after visiting her parents for a few days.

Mrs. E. C. Green spent Sunday with her daughter Mrs. Richard S. Rodney, at New Castle.

Mrs. W. E. Lee; of Wilmington, was the guest of her sister Mrs. S. E. Massey Wednesday.

Miss Pearl Otwell has returned to her home near Seaford after a visit with relatives in town.

Mr. J. H. Vinyard, of Pennsgrove, N. J. was a recent guest of his mother Mrs. Elizabeth Vinyard.

Mrs. William Collins, of Wilmington, was the guest of her mother Mrs. John S. Crouch several days last week.

Miss Mary Short has returned to her home at Georgetown, after a visit with her sister Mrs. J. Everett Walls.

Mrs. Alexander Maxwell left on Monday for Fort Deposit where she has accepted a position at Tome Institute.

Miss Iva Detriek who has been in New York the past week studying millner models, will arrive here today.

Dr. Robert Comegys and little son, of Philadelphia, were Sunday visitors of his parents Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Comegys.

Mrs. A. M. Chamberlaine, Miss Mildred Vaughn and Master Henry Chamberlaine were visitors in Washington, D. C., over the week-end

Miss Helen Manlove left Tuesday for Chincoteague, Va., where she has accepted a position as head trimmer for a millinery firm in that place.

Harry Warner, of Camp Dix, N. J. and Miss Millie Curley, of Wilmington and Mr. Earl Yoken, of Townsend, were Sunday visitors of Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Smith, of near town.

Miss Mildred Freeman and friend, of Wilmington, were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Freeman on Sunday. Miss Freeman entertained Miss Melvina and Helen Lewis, of Smyrna, Sunday.

Mr. Stanley M. Arthurs, Mrs. Frank Virdin and son Allen, of Wilmington, paid their aunt Mrs. M. B. Burris a flying auto visit last Monday bringing also Mrs. N. M. Arthurs and Miss Sylvia A. Arthurs who are now the guests of Mrs. Burris.

DOG LICENSE, TAGS

All persons owning Dogs are notified that they must be licensed, and tags are now ready and can be secured at the Town Office.

Red Cross Notes

"We are face to face with an enemy, whose motto is: 'No mercy prevails,' Our strength and our ultimate success will arise from our every effort, not to GIVE what we can SPARE, or to do SOMETHING for the cause, but in our united effort to do our very best and our utmost."

Some of our members who have taken the class in surgical dressings seem to be among the missing. We still have some scultetus to be taken home. There will be no work at the work room tomorrow, Friday. The Club House, unless it is rented, is open for work, Monday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, from 1.30 to 5; Tuesday, from 7.30 to 10.

HELEN F. BRADY.
Chairman of Surgical Dressings.

Child Had Narrow Escape

While playing in the yard with two other small children last Sunday afternoon, Ellen, the six year old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John F. Murray who reside on Choptank Road, stepped on an old well which was covered with planks. The covering instantly gave way and the child droped to the bottom of the well, a distance of 22 feet. The other children gave the alarm and Mr. Murray and his sons rushed to the well and discovered that the little girl had raised herself from the water and was clinging to the old pump stock. They procured a ladder and one of the boys hastily descended to the bottom of the well and pulled the child from her perilous position. To his great surprise she hastily climbed the ladder without any assistance and a carful examination disclosed the fact that she had not sustained even a scratch as a result of her plunge of 22 feet down the wall.

ST. ANNE'S CHURCH NOTES

Sunday, March 3rd The Third Sunday in Lent.

Services: 10.30, Sermon and Holy Communion.

11.45, Sunday School session.

7.30, Evening Prayer and Address.

MEETINGS

The Parish Guild will meet on Thursday afternoon, at two o'clock, and the Woman's Auxiliary, on Friday afternoon at half past two, at the rectory. A good attendance is desired at both meetings.

THE CALENDER FOR MARCH

March 3rd. The third Sunday in Lent.
" 10th. " Fourth " " "
" 17th. " Fifth (Passion) Sunday in Lent
March 24th. " Sixth (Palm) Sunday in Lent
March 25th. Mon. Bef. Easter A. B. V. M.
March 26th. Tues. "
" 27th. Wed. "
" 28th. Maunday Thursday
" 28th. Good Friday
" 29th. Easter Even
" 30st. EASTER DAY

THE TENTH ANNIVERSARY COMMEMORATION

Ten years ago on Ash Wednesday last (Feb. 13th) my incumbency as Rector of St. Anne's began. It seems but a short while today as I look backed to that service in the year of our Lord, Nineteen hundred and eight. The beginning of our relationship, minister to people and people to minister, I think can not be dimmed in my memory or grow less an object of frequent and profitable reflection—no, not with the passing years. How abiding some impressions are! The opportunities for work, in the Parish, served chiefly, I think in my own case, to foster an intense anxiety which continued for at least a year. What a difference if the peg is round when the hole to be fitted is square, or the peg square when the hole is round! "For ye have not passed this way heretofore." What was ahead, we little knew as did the Israelites to whom Joshua first uttered them as the reason for the directions which he offered. At the particular point in Israel's history to which reference is made, there was ahead of the reduced wanderers an unknown land, in spite of the promises. Immediately before them was a river. Were we not similarly situated? The ten years between the then and now was unknown. Is it merely extravagant imagining to say that the first twelve months was as a river. It was a river of uncertainty and sometimes of doubt. "Unknown and yet well-known." At the time experience could not teach, faith could but apprehend. And at the end of ten very happy years what is to be reckoned as accomplishment, in the light of His command, Christ alone can judge. Of necessity, though none the less willingly and gladly, the accurate reckoning we leave to Him. Results are His. In gratitude and courage find we satisfaction enough. Thankfulness and courage is the privilege of today. For the unity of effort and the harmony of spirit which has permeated each undertaking and every department of our parochial life, I express my sincerest thanksgiving to God and deep appreciation to His people whom it is my highest privilege to serve as rector and friend.

P. L. D.

Miss Ethel W. Brady has accepted the appointment of Directress of the Altar Guild, and has made out a schedule of committees to serve for the various Sundays. A list will be posted in the vestry room and attention is called thereto. Don't forget your date to serve.

WANTED—A young lady to learn Millinery trade paid while learning. Apply to DROLL & PLEASANTON.

THE AGED WOMEN'S HOME

It is two years since this community has contributed anything for this most worthy cause—the Home For Aged Women at Wilmington. Never in the history of the Home have they maintained so large a family. Forty-six inmates, one of whom is ninety-seven, and fifteen are over eighty years of age; a long waiting list; infirmary crowded; and living expenses higher than ever before. Owing to the high prices of fruits and vegetables last summer the managers were unable to can and preserve as much as usual, thus cutting short this source of supply.

The managers this year are making a most urgent appeal for help in order to carry on the work. A number of persons from Middletown have enjoyed the benefits of this Home, and as there are now three ladies there from our town, it is only fair to expect its citizens to rally to it's support as they always do. One lady as soon as the need was mentioned generously sent me five dollars, another a basket of potatoes, and if others will give but a jar of fruit, a glass of jelly or groceries, etc., there will soon be a barrel and box full, and with more dollars we would have a good sized check to send the Treasurer. Contributions of all kinds may be sent to the home of

MRS MARTIN B. BURRIS.

LOCAL HAPPENINGS

Many Condensed News Items of the Past Week

IN THIS AND NEARBY POINTS

Ground thawed.

Muddy roads now.

Robins soon be here.

Time to advertise your goods.

Spring will soon be here. Cheer up.

Wild geese have started going north.

Oh well, there is one consolation, Old Sol is turning on a little more heat every day.

Send us your job work. We will give you right prices.

Seventeen snows have been recorded so far this winter.

Happiness comes only to those who try to make others happy.

The people who are easy-going are really the hardest to start.

Miss Ada Scott entertained the U. T. C. Sewing Circle at her home on Monday evening.

Mrs. M. H. Cochran and Mrs. James L. Warren visited relatives in Philadelphia this week.

Not yet has the backbone of winter been broken, but let us hope that it will soon be smashed to smithereens.

The Chesapeake and Delaware Canal which has been closed for several weeks on account of heavy ice was reported reopened for traffic on Wednesday.

List of letters remaining unclaimed in the Post Office week ending Feb. 27th: Mrs. Elmer Moore, Mr. Samuel H. Messick, Mr. L. E. Tufft.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Baker entertained at dinner on Sunday in honor of their son Private Grover A. Baker, of Camp Dix, N. J., who spent the week-end with them.

A box social will be given in the Eight Square school house on Friday evening, March 8th, at 8 o'clock. Everyone is cordially invited. Ladies please bring boxes.

Walter Allen, a farmer, living two miles below Cecilton, Md., however, with his brother and a neighbor erected a "blind" and one morning recently bagged eighteen wild geese with the contents of their three double-barreled guns. This is probably the high record for goose shooting in the fields. Several of the geese were sent to friends in Middletown, and were pronounced to be in fine condition.

TENTH ANNIVERSARY

The Rev. Percy L. Donaghry has just completed ten years of service as Rector of St. Anne's Church, Middletown, during which he has endeared himself not only to his parishioners but to the people of Middletown generally. The event was celebrated in the parish last Sunday. The Rector made an address in the morning in which he summarized his work for the ten years; and in the evening at a special anniversary service the sermon was preached by the Right Reverand Frederick J. Kinsman D. D., LL. D., Bishop of Delaware. The Bishop took his text from Ecclesiasticus VL: 14ff "He that hath a faithful friend hath found a treasure", and spoke in a way much appreciated by his hearers of Mr. Donaghay's amiability and pastoral gifts in illustration of this. The Rev. Thomas G. Hill of Smyrna also assisted in the service. The Rev. Mr. Donaghay and his wife received a number of gifts including a purse of $110 from Middletown friends presented on Sunday evening in an appropriate address by Dr. Edward M. Vaughan. Cordial messages were received from the Rev. Francis H. Moore D. D., Archdeacon Thompson of Dover and others. Mr. Donaghay's many friends in the vicinity hope that he will keep many similar anniversaries.

A FRIEND

A Good Showing

The annual report of the Commissioners of the Town of Middletown have been published and show that under the present board the affairs of the town have been very well managed. A law was passed by the Legislature of 1913, allowing the town to collect and keep, for the purpose of the maintainence of the street through the town, their own road tax, which usually amounts to from $2,500 to $2,700. It had been the policy of some of the previous town boards to expend this money piecemeal building a short stretch of new street each year, which proved to be expensive. The present board has held to the policy of saving the money each year until a sufficint amount is accumulated to do at least one of the two streets completely, and through their foresight the town now has a balance on hand of $6034.20.

Avery Service School

All interested in tractors are invited to attend the free Instruction School which will be held in Easton, Md., on March 14th and 15th. The Shannahan & Wrightson Co. of that town will be glad to give anyone interested in tractors all information necessary in reference to the meeting.

ODESSA RED CROSS

Dont forget the Red Cross rooms are open and lots of work to be done. Some one said, I didnot know you had any work to be done. If you do not come to the room how can you know what is going on.

The demands for garments and surgical supplies are coming daily, and the question always is, how many hundred of each kind can you do? We will have to answer none, if the people of Odessa and vicinity do not come to lend a hand.

Stop and ask yourself the question what am I doing for my country? the work done is not for friendship or as a favor for any of the officers it is for our country, if you love your country, come, and do your bit for at least one hour each week.

Odessa is proud of the many boxes of garments and surgical supplies that have reen shipped to Wilmington but surely we can do more.

Our oldest member who is in her 89th year, has 16 sweaters 7 pair wristlet 3 scarfs 8 dozen sponges.

What have you done?

OBITUARY

MRS. IDA OLDHAM

Mrs. Ida Oldham wife of John C. Oldham, died at her home near Earleville, Md., Monday after a lingering illness of neuritis.

Mrs. Oldham leaves to mourn her death a husband and one daughter, Miss Olive C. Oldham.

Funeral services were held at her late home Thursday afternoon, and interment was made in St. Stephen's cemetery near Cecilton.

MRS. SALLIE DENNY

Townsend and that entire community were shocked last Friday morhing, when the news was spead announcing the sudden death of Mrs. Sallie Denny. The decease had been enjoying the best of health and attended Prayer Meeting on Thursday evening. She was stricken with apoplexy and only lived a few minutes.

Mrs. Denny was held in high esteem by the entire community and was known by all as Aunt Sallie. It may truthfully be said that she was a true christian woman, a true friend and neighbor, and will be sadly missed by many of the people of that communnity.

Funeral services were held on Monday afternoon, at the residence of Mrs. G. W. D. Hart and the remains were entered in Hickory Grove cemetery near St. Georges.

Fine delayed "White Goods' arrived! Read Fogel & Burstan's "Food Saving" ad. Our Spring Millinery ready.

New Century Club Meeting

The weekly meeting of the New Century Club was held on Tuesday afternoon and an interesting program arranged by Mrs. Clarence Pool was rendered as follows: instrumental duets, "Under the Double Eagle," "Stand by the Flag," Miss Mary Hutchin and Mrs. J. Allen Johnson; vocal selection, Mrs. Leland Pleasanton; reading, "Martha Washington's will" Miss Mary Hutchin; chorus singing, "Star Spangled Banner," club women; "Exhibition of Flags used in our country since the landing of Columbus," Mrs. Francis H. Moore. The number of various flags used in this was thirty-three, and Mrs. Moore gave an interesting discription of each. The program closed with the singing of "America."

Bethesda Church Notes

Sunday, March 3d, 1918.

Brotherhood, 9.30 A. M.

10.30 A. M. Sacrament of the Lord's Supper.

Sunday School at 2 P. M.

7.30 P. M. Song service and preaching by the pastor. Subject: "Our Part in the Great War."

Prayer-meeting every Wednesday evening at 7 30 o'clock.

Inspection And Repair Week

A move to make the week of March 4 to 9, a farm implement inspection and repair week, has received the approval of the U. S. Food Administration. The idea was started and is being pushed by the National Federation of Implements and Vehicle Dealers Associations, with cooperation of the U. S. Department of Agriculture and the Federal Board of Farm Organizations, the Agricultural Publishers association numerous state colleges of agricultural and farmers organizatons, farm agents, State Councils of defence, and manufacturers and dealers.

During this week an effort will be made to have every farmer in the nation inspect his machinery and immediately place his orders for his repairs or extra parts. Unprecedented scarcity of malleable and steel parts, freight congestion which might bring about delays, andan opportunity embarrassing to save express and postal charges, are urged as reasons for early orders to be put in through dealers. The farmers are being urged to act promply os an act of loyalty in effort for a moximum food production this year.

DELAWARE COLLEGE

Red Cross Drive For New Members Will be Begun

CHAPEL EXERCISES AT W. C. D.

Tuesday night the Red Cross Chapter of the Women's College held its first regular meeting. Miss Becket, the chairman, presided. She announced the chairmen of the various committees: Miss Long, committee on knitting; Miss Powell, surgical dressings; Miss Righ, scrap-book and magazines. Announcement was made of work done since September 20th by the students. For the Red Cross they have knitted 138 sweaters, 4 helmets, 1 pair wristlets and 3 scarfs; for personal distribution 40 sleeveless sweaters, 10 sweaters with sleeves, 15 helmets, 4 scarfs, 1 pair mittens, 4 pairs socks. The Chapter voted to buy a knitting machine that many pairs of socks may be turned out.

RED CROSS DRIVE

On Wednesday a drive for new members will be begun. It will last a week, and the progress of the campaign will be shown by a big clock situated in a prominent place. The aim is "100 per cent of W. C. D. members of Red Cross.

RED CROSS CLASS IN SURGICAL DRESSINGS

On Tuesday a class in surgical dressings will be started. It will be under the instructions of a teacher sent from the Wilmington Chapter, and will work for an hour and a half every Tuesday evening.

CHAPEL EXERCISES AT W. C. D.

On Monday Professor Saleski, of Delaware College, gave a scholarly talk on "Words." He contrasted the peculiarities of one language with the German and French, and in closing made an appeal to the students to read and study the poetry for the inspirations to be gained.

On Tuesday Mrs. Henry B. Thompson talked to the girls about the Woman's Land Army. She explained how in England women have taken men's places in the fields and have harvested the crops. Last year the plan was tried in America. Units of working women or college girls were sent out to live in groups under a leader and chaperon. They were hired out by the farmers in the neighborhood, and worked by the day, doing practical farm work

The farmers testify to the excellent service rendered by the healthy young women who will obey orders and are not afraid of work. Mrs. Thompson said that the plan is to be carried out in Delaware this summer, and that the girls of the Women's College should partake in the patriotic service of producing food.

Wednesday Miss Marie LeCates gave a resume of an article from the Atlantic Monthly on the schools of Belgium which are "under fire," and she described in a telling way the thrilling experiences of teachers and pupils.

Thursday Dr. Sypherd gave a short talk on Robert Herrick, the English poet, and read half a dozen of his poems.

Friday's Chapel hour was a patriotic one. After the religious exercises the students, under the direction of Miss Bachrach, leader of the Glee Club, learned the first stanzas of the National Anthems of England and France, that they may be able to sing the hymns of our allies as well as our own.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY DINNER AT W. C. D.

Friday evening the dining room at the Women's College was decorated with blue and white stars, red lighted candles, American flags, and the lights covered with red, white and blue crepe paper. Cardboard flags and red, white and blue hatchets served as place cards. After dinner the girls made their patriotism touch at home when they presented a hand knitted sweater to Mr. Harrington, the faithful night watchman, who has guarded the college since its beginning, and who has done many little kindnesses for the students.

SATURDAY NIGHT'S ENTERTAINMENT AT W. C. D.

Dr. Moore, one of the instructors in English gave a talk on the relations of poetry and music. He claimed that the same thought or feeling could be expressed by poetry and music composed at different times, by different people. In illustration of his point, he would recite a poem to give a certain impression, and then play a record of instrumental music or singing in a foreign language so that you could see how closely the music was connected with the poetry. The thoughts or emotions of almost universal appeal that he used for illustration were the delights of pastoral life, a vision of and ideally lovely land, a dream, beauty and sadness, nightfall, universal sorrow, personal grief, love, and the composer's praise of his own art.

Y. W. C. A. AT WOMEN'S COLLEGE

Sunday evening the Senior Class had charge of the Young Women's Christian Association and Miss Emily B. Frazer led. As it was Universal Day of Prayer. Miss Frazer prayed for victorious peace, for workers and sufferers everywhere, and for all who especially needed prayers at present, after which invocation there was a space of silent prayer. Special features of the meeting were solos by Misses Catherine Schunder and Alice Evans and a reading "Let Me Live in a House by the Side of the Road," by Miss Pauline Smith.

Miss Winslow's lecture next Monday evening, March 4th, will have for its subject "Fra Lippo Lippi."

STATE CAPITAL

Annapolis—

Conservation Board Scored.

A determined effort will be made to abolish the State Conservation Commission. The representatives from the tidewater counties are extremely bitter and at the hearing before the committee on Chesapeake Bay and its tributaries, some of the members showed their resentment. At one time it looked as if there might be a scrimmage. The commission came to urge the adoption of the proposed changes in the law pertaining to fish and crabs, but they got very little encouragement.

A bill is now pending in the Senate, introduced by Mr. Speicher, which replaces the commission with one head, but the Eastern Shoremen want a return to the old system of being regulated by the Board of Public Works. They claim that they are being obliged to pay the expenses of the commission which run into the thousands when the work could be as well done by a standing board. What has added to their opposition is the proposed additional tax of 2 cents on oysters, which money, they contend, will be used to advance the salaries of the commissioners. They say the oystermen have done nothing all the season because of the rough weather and are, therefore, deserving of some consideration. They think they can get what they want from the Board of Public Works.

If this commission should be abolished, and the plan has a number of friends in the Senate, it is not at all improbable that an attack will be made on the others. Already there is a bill in committee reducing the Tax Commissioners from three to one. Other governing bodies like the Penal Board of Control and Censorship Board may catch it in turn. The reduction in the membership of commissioners is part of the Republican program, and there are enough Democrats in either House to make the opposition to the present system formidable.

Shepherd Wins.

James S. Shepherd, commissioner of the State Land Office, is entitled to $800 for which he recently brought suit against Comptroller Hugh A. McMullin, according to an opinion filed in the Circuit Court for Anne Arundel county by Judge Robert Moss.

The money involved in the suit is a 25 per cent. commission of the fees collected by Shepherd for land registration.

The suit is one involving the whole question of the payment of fees of state officials over and above their specified salaries. The opinion would apply in similar measure to the fees of the secretary of state. However, Judge Moss did not rule on any but the land commissioner's fees, this being the only question before him in the present action.

Judge Moss, in his opinion, cites a similar case in which the opinion of the late Attorney General John P. Poe held that the fees paid the land commissioner over and above his salary were valid. In this connection the opinion filed today says:

"In a written opinion given to the Senate Committee on Judicial Proceedings at the session of 1892 Attorney General Poe said: 'It is to be observed that the prohibition which is relied on as denying to the legislature any power is a prohibition against increasing or diminishing the salary of public officers during their term of office, and in case of judges during their continuance in office.'"

Judge Moss holding in this connection that the legislature has the right to increase salaries, through fees or other emoluments, provided the increases do not take effect during the incumbency of a man elected before the increase is provided for, says, referring to the Poe opinion:

"Manifestly, therefore, this language, giving to it its broadest effect, does not prohibit the legislature from passing a law increasing salaries to take effect in future, but is limited to a denial of their power to increase or diminish during the officer's term of office."

It is assumed that the state, through Attorney General Ritchie, will appeal the case and the Court of Appeals will have to finally settle the point at issue.

Must Feed Hens; Get No Benefit.

Letters of protest from farmers throughout the state are being received daily by Food Administrator Baetjer, condemning the action of the Food Administration in forbidding the killing and shipping of poultry until April 30. That the decree of the Food Administration at this time of the year is utterly worthless and that it means a tremendous loss to them, as they must feed the hens for that period and derive no benefit whatsoever, is the general opinion of the farmers in the state.

Mr. Baetjer, when questioned regarding the complaints, said the measure had brought a storm of protests, but that it was up to him to carry out the orders of the Food Admniistration. "The Washington authorities gave the matter serious consideration before adopting it," said Mr. Baetjer, "and there is no doubt in my mind that the order will have its good effects."

Raw silk forms the principal item of export from Canton, amounting to abbout 46,000 bales annually, with a total value in 1916 of $24,700,000 United States currency. In addition, there were exported, in round numbers, 31,000 bales of waste silk, valued in 1916 at $1,980,000 United States currency, and over 5,000 bales of pierced cocoons, valued in the same year at $307,000.

Canada had handled $1,000,000,000 in bullion for the Bank of England since the war began.

Two New Bills.

Senator Speicher introduced a bill which will permit owners of land in mining territory to secure access to coal located beyond intervening ground by acquiring the right of way through condemnation proceedings. It permits tunnelling to reach the coal on the other side of another's land.

Under existing law, the Maryland Agricultural College may sell to farmers serum for the prevention of hog cholera at cost, but inasmuch as $5,000 was appropriated for the manufacture of the serum, Senator Harrison believes it should be furnished free, and he introduced a bill to this effect.

Bone Dry Bill.

Bone dry legislation for Maryland has been abandoned. The only exception noted is in the case of any dry county desiring legislation that will prevent the introduction of liquor into its boundaries. All of the senators who voted wet are ready to support such a measure. Farther than this they will not go. Even the Radicals are indisposed to make the state bone dry at this time.

It is stated there was an informal conference at which it was intimated that the Governor did not believe it wise to force the issue at this session, so that even though the House should attempt to pass a bone dry bill, it would not receive any consideration in the Senate.

Child Insurance.

Provision is made in a bill offered for the insurance of children by lodges and fraternal organizations. At present only the adult members of a family are insured. The benefits are fixed as follows: Two years, $34; three, $40; four, $48; five, $58; six, $140; seven, $168; eight, $200; nine, $240; ten, $300; eleven, $380; twelve, $460; thirteen to fifteen, $520; sixteen to eighteen, where not otherwise authorized by law, $600.

For A Colored Guard.

A colored Home Guard is provided for in a bill offered in the House by Mr. Norris, of the City Delegation. The organization is to be officered by members of the colored race, appointed by the Governor, who is empowered to use the guard in the interests of the public welfare.

Home Rule For Counties.

Among other measures reported by the Committee on Judicial Proceedings was the Home Rule Bill for the counties, introduced by Senator Bennett. This grants to the several counties the authority to regulate their own affairs, the ex-press powers being set forth in the bill. Its adoption is practically certain.

First Bill Is Signed.

Governor Harrington attached his signature to a local bill for Wicomico county introduced by Mr. Williams, who secured the pen as a memento, this being the first measure enacted into law during this session.

CAMP MEADE SIDELIGHTS.

An amusing incident occurred on the parade ground when a mule tied to a fence ran away and carried the fence along. Maud had officers and men trying all kinds of futile detour movements until a colored soldier passing down the road yelled and Maud came to a halt at once. The army mule is emphatic against "horse talk" or "mule language" when riding or when trying to capture a runaway.

Sergt. J. J. Shirey of Company K, Three Hundred and Thirteenth, poet of that company and author of the Three Hundred and Thirteenth's marching song, had so much success in persuading men here to take out the war risk insurance that he has been sent over to France to help sign up men about to go into the trenches for the war risk insurance. The period of taking out insurance has been extended and he will probably have plenty to do.

Single Young Men's Christian Association men defeated the married men in a volley ball game.

Rev. F. F. Powell, of Johnstown, Pa., is one of the many Young Men's Christian Association men to be commissioned as a chaplain. He will go to the new army school for chaplains at Fort Monroe, Va., and then in a few weeks start to France to help supply the need for chaplains which General Pershing has pointed out.

Capt. R. J. Hughes of Company I, ordered to the cavalry, has had that order countermanded and is still with the Three Hundred and Thirteenth.

The military police who were quarantined have now had the ban lifted and hope to get back on the job again; hope also to have some passes for visits home next week.

Sergeant Rafferty is the man at Meade who is setting the style for manicured nails. There's no man with bars on his shoulder around here who can beat him in this art, and that goes without qualification, say the boys in the Three Hundred and Eleventh Field Artillery. Rafferty is in charge of the "eats" for the regiment. He belongs to the Quartermaster Corps, but his particualr job is to keep the boys of the Three Hundred and Eleventh in good repair internally.

Women students again attained a higher scholastic average than men students at the University of Wisconsin last year. The women averaged 82.9 per cent. and the men 80.6. The average of all undergraduates was 81.3.

A lawn mower having horizontal knives that will cut grass or weeds, regardless of length, has been invented.

Wages of South Wales steel workers have been raised to 91 per cent. above the standard rate.

OLD PRICE SET FOR NEW WHEAT

President Refuses to Put Limit Above That for 1917

TO PUT END TO AGITATION

President In Proclamation Requires Wheat At Prices Fixed Must Be Harvested During 1918 And Sold Before June, 1919.

Washington.—A price of $2.20 a bushel—the same as for last year's crop—was fixed by President Wilson for the coming season's wheat yield. The price is for No. 1 Northern spring wheat at Chicago, with a scale of differentials for other markets. The differentials differ to a slight extent from those now operative and range from a minimum of $2 to a maximum of $2.28.

In fixing a price now for the new crop, which will not be harvested until June, the President was believed to have had two objects in view. The first was to halt legislation pending in Congress to fix prices at from $2.25 to $3 and the other was to stimulate spring planting.

The introduction of the price-raising bills had begun to check the flow of wheat to market, and Food Administration officials feared that mills soon would have to close down. Hoping the legislation would pass, farmers, it is declared, have been refusing to sell at the present price of $2.20.

In enacting the food control law Congress put a guaranteed price of $2 on next season's crop and this has been construed as a minimum price.

To draw wheat to market the President fixed a price of $2.20 on last season's yield, and it had this effect until the price-raising bills were introduced. Then the flow began to stop.

Food Administration officials have declared that if the bills passed the government would be forced to raise present prices to the new levels and that to do so would upset the Food Administration's flour and bread program.

The Prices Fixed.

The prices fixed, the President declared, would assure the producer of a reasonable profit. On the basis of No. 1 Northern spring wheat and its equivalents the President fixed the price as follows:

Chicago, $2.20; Omaha, $2.15; Kansas City, $2.15; St. Louis, $2.18; Minneapolis, $2.17; Duluth, $2.17; New York, $2.28; Philadelphia, $2.27; Baltimore, $2.27; Newport News, $2.27; Charleston, S. C., $2.27; Savannah, $2.27; Portland, Ore., $2.05; Seattle, $2.05; San Francisco, $2.10; Los Angeles, $2.10; Galveston, $2.20; New Orleans, $2.20; Salt Lake City, $2.00; Great Falls, Mont., $2.00; Spokane, Wash., $2.00; Pocatello, Idaho, $2.00; Fort Worth, Tex., $2.09; Oklahoma City, Okla., $2.05; Wichita, Kan., $2.08.

The equivalents of No. 1 Northern to which the same price applies, are No. 1 hard winter, No. 1 red winter, No. 1 durum and No. 1 hard white. The wheat must be harvested in the United States during 1918 and sold in the market before June 1, 1919. The President's proclamation states that the action is to meet an emergency requiring the stimulation of wheat planting.

In a statement accompanying his proclamation the President said:

"Under the Food Control Act of August 10, 1917, it is my duty to announce a guaranteed price for wheat of the 1918 harvest. I am, therefore, issuing a proclamation setting the price at the principal interior primary markets. It makes no essential alteration in the present guarantee. It is a continuation of the present prices of wheat, with some adjustments arising from the designation of additional terminal marketing points.

"This guaranteed price assures the farmer of a reasonable profit, even if the war should end within the year and the large stores of grain in those sections of the world that are now cut off from transportation should again come into competition with his products. To increase the price of wheat above the present figure, or to agitate any increase of price, would have the effect of very seriously hampering the large operations of the nation and of the Allies by causing the wheat of last year's crop to be withheld from the market. It would, moreover, dislocate all the present wage levels that have been established after much anxious discussion and would, therefore, create an industrial unrest which would be harmful to every industry in the country.

"I know the spirit of our farmers and have not the least doubt as to the loyalty with which they will accept the present decision. The fall wheat planting, which furnishes two-thirds of our wheat production, took place with no other assurances than this and the farmers' confidence was demonstrated by the fact that they planted an acreage larger than the record of any preceding year, larger by 2,000,000 acres than the second largest record year and 7,000,000 acres more than the average for the five years before the otubreak of the European War.

"It seems not to be generally understood why wheat is picked out for price determination, and only wheat, among the cereals. The answer is that, while normal distribution of all our farm products has been subject to great disturbances during the last three years because of war conditions, only two commodities, namely, wheat and sugar, have been so seriously affected as to require governmental intervention.

"The disturbances which affect these products and others in less degree, arise from the fact that all of the overseas shipping in the world is now under governmental control and that the government is obliged to assign tonnage to each commodity that enters into commercial overseas traffic. It has, consequently, been necessary to establish single agencies for the purchase of the food supplies which must go abroad. The purchase of wheat in the United States for foreign use is of so great volume in comparison with the available domestic supply that the price of wheat has been materially disturbed and it became necessary, in order to protect both the producer and the consumer, to prevent speculation. It was necessary, therefore, for the government to exercise a measure of direct supervision as far as possible to control purchases of wheat and the processes of its exportation. This supervision necessarily amounted to price-fixing and I, therefore, thought it fair and wise that there should be a price stated that should be at once liberal and equitable.

"Those peculiar circumstances governing the handling and consumption of wheat put the farmer at the very center of war service. Next to the soldier himself, he is serving the country and the world and serving it in a way which is absolutely fundamental to his own future safety and prosperity. He sees this and can be relied upon as the soldier can.

"The farmer is also contributing men to the army, and I am keenly alive to the sacrifices involved. Out of 13,800,000 men engaged in farm industries, 205,000 have been drafted, or about 1.48 per cent. of the whole number. In addition to these, there have been volunteers, and the farmers have lost a considerable number of laborers because the wages paid in industrial pursuits drew them away. In order to relieve the farming industry as far as possible from further drains of labor, the new draft regulations have been drawn with a view to taking from the farms an even smaller proportion of men, and it is my hope that the local exemption boards will make the new classifications with a view of lightening the load upon the farmers to the utmost extent. The Secretary of War has asked for authority to furlough soldiers of the National Army if conditions permit it, so that they may return to their farms when assistance is necessary in the planting and harvest of the crops. National and local agencies are actively at work, besides, in organizing community help for the more efficient distribution of available labor and the drawing upon new sources of labor. While there will be difficulties, and very serious ones, they will be difficulties which are among the stern necessities of war.

"The Federal Railway Administration is co-operating in the most active, intelligent and efficient way with the Food Administration to remove the difficulties of transportation and of the active movement of the crops. Their marketing is to be facilitated and the farmers given the opportunity to realize promptly upon their stocks.

"The Department of Agriculture and the Food Administration will continue to co-operate as heretofore to assist the farmers in every way possible. All questions of production, of the marketing of farm products, of conservation in the course of production, and of agricultural labor and farm problems generally, will be handled by the Department of Agriculture; while all questions of distribution of food supplies to the Allies and of conservation in consumption will be handled by the Food Administration; but the chief reliance is upon the farmer himself, and I am sure that that reliance will be justified by the results. The chief thing to be kept clearly in mind is that regulations of this sort are only a part of the great general plan of mobilization into which every element in the nation enters in this war as in no other. The business, a business of enegy and sacrifice, a business of service in the largest and best and most stirring sense of that great word."

THREE KILLED IN AIR CRASH.

Instructor And Cadets Fall 500 Feet To Earth Near Memphis.

Memphis, Tenn.—Civilian Flying Instructor Guy H. Reagle, of Chicago, and Cadet Flyers James H. Webb, Rome, Ga., and Robert Gray, Jr., of Richmond Hill, Long Island, N. Y., were killed at Park Aviation Field, Millington, Tenn. ,near here, when the aeroplane in which Instructor Reagle and Cadet Webb were flying was struck broadside 500 feet above ground by a machine piloted by Cadet Gray, who was making a solo flight. All three aviators had been in the air some time and were just rounding the "blind side" of the course, planning to cut off their motors and effect a landing.

Nearly 20,000 British South African natives have been recruited for esrvice behind the lines in France and Flanders.

U. S. FLYER KILLED IN FRANCE.

Edward J. Loughran, Of New York, Downed By Hun Planes.

Paris.—Edward J. Loughran, of New York, flying on the French front in a French squadrilla, was killed 10 days ago in an aerial combat. Loughran went across the German lines and was attacked by four enemy machines. He flew back to the French lines, where he fell to earth and was dead when found

U. S. CAPTAIN SHOT ON BORDER.

Mexican Snipers Also Bag One Enlisted Man.

El Paso, Texas.—Captain Joseph N. Marx, of the United States mounted patrol on the river front, was fired upon by Mexican snipers, one bullet striking him in the leg. An enlisted man of the mounted patrol is reported missing and a troop of cavalry has been sent in search. The enlisted man's horse was shot and killed.

PUSHING WORK ON NEW LIBERTY BONDS

Two-Thirds of Third Issue Are Already Printed

WORK BEGUN LAST MONTH

The Only Difference Between A $10,000 Bond And A $50 Is The Color Of The Silk And The Numbers.

Washington.—Approximately two-thirds of the vast issue of bonds for the third Liberty Loan soon to be asked for are already printed, it was announced by Director Wilmer, of the Bureau of Printing and Engraving.

About 3,500,000 of the new bonds are stored in the vaults of the bureau, awaiting only the sealing and numbering process, which has been improved through an invention capable of releasing 500,000 bonds a day. More than 11,000,000 bonds of the third issue are engraved on the backs and are now being faced, and the bureau contemplates having the entire issue completed and ready for sealing and numbering as soon as the Treasury Department gives the order. The supply of bonds is being printed 50 per cent. faster than on former loans; each plate prints six bonds, as compared to four in the previous method; bonds of every denomination are absolutely standardized, and if the third loan should be announced tomorrow the bureau has enough on hand to supply the entire country.

Secretary McAdoo authorized the bureau to start on the third issue last month, and the first bend was printed on January 19. Today there are 25 power presses grinding out bonds. The new bonds are richer in "character," and just a trifle smaller than those of the two preceding issues.

The only difference between a $10,000 bond and a $50 bond is the color of the ink and the number indicating the denomination. The design is the same.

Owing to the complicated process in printing the first two issues of bonds, and because of great delay, the final engraving of the last bonds for the second Liberty Loan was not completed until about February 1. Many purchasers of bonds were not in possession of the actual bond until long after they had made payment.

JAPANESE EXODUS FROM MEXICO

More Than 1,000 Sail And Others Following Greater War Activity.

Mexico City.—Advices from the west coast state that more than 1,000 Japanese have sailed in the last few weeks for Japan. Many Japanese are leaving Mexico City for the west coast. Officials here think the movement shows Japan will take a more active part in the European war.

HUNDRED AND TEN DROWN.

Unseen Submarine Sinks Steamer In The Mediterranean.

Paris.—One hundred and ten persons perished when the steamer Dives was torpedoed in the Mediterranean Sea on February 1, according to an official announcement. The attacking submarine was not seen.

15 SENT DOWN BY U-BOATS.

Twelve British Ships Over 1,600 Tons And Three Under Sunk.

London. — British merchantmen sunk by mine or submarine last week numbered 15, according to the Admiralty statement. Of these, 12 were of 1,600 tons, or over, and three were under that tonnage. One fishing craft also was sunk.

AMERICAN CASUALTIES.

Two American Engineers Reported Wounded In Action.

Washington.—Two American engineers were slightly wounded in action in France February 16 and 18. They are Privates George W. Sterling, Melrose, Mass., and John J. Fay, Medford, Mass. General Pershing also reported that Private Luke A. Lovely, Engineers, South Amboy, N. J., reported missing in action November 30, was buried on December 3.

THE COUNTRY AT LARGE

Carl Henning, a son of Paul C. H. Henning, naturalized German, who was recently tried and acquitted in the Federal Court on a charge of treason, was released from Ellis Island, where he has been interned for several months as an enemy alien.

Common coal gas escaping from a defective flue was declared to be responsible for the sudden illness of 150 men and women employes in a garment-making establishment in New York, where uniforms are being made for the United States Army.

Eight clothing manufacturers, two employes and a clerk in the Quartermaster's Department of the Army were indicted by the Federal Grand Jury in New York, charged with being concerned in extensive army uniform cloth frauds.

Grandy Paris, who shot and killed Chester Grim, dangerously wounded his wife and A. E. Hobbs, an engineer, at Minooka, Ala., and then attacked a locomotive with a pick ax, was adjudged insane by a jury in Circuit Court.

The plant of the Gulf Oil Refining Company in Butler, N. J., consisting of two buildings and four tanks, containing 30,000 gallons of oil, was destroyed by fire.

Seven dead is the toll of a fire which destroyed the dwelling of Louis Beauchemin in Quebec.

FOOD SHORTAGE IN THE EAST

Hoover Declares Situation To Be Most Critical

FOOD TO HAVE PREFERENCE

Puts Blame On Railroad Jam—America Far Behind In Its Program For Feeding The Allies.

Washington.—The Eastern part of the United States faces a food shortage likely to continue for the next 60 days. In making this disclosure Food Administrator Hoover declared that the situation is the most critical in the country's history, and that in many of the large consuming areas reserve food stores are at the point of exhaustion.

The whole blame is put by the Food Administrator on railroad congestion, which he says also has thrown the Food Administration behind in its program for feeding the Allies. The only solution he sees is a greatly increased rail movement of foodstuffs even to the exclusion of much other commerce.

The Railroad Administration is inclined to resent Mr. Hoover's blame of the railroads, and Director-General McAdoo declared he was ready to provide every transportation facility for expediting food movement. The Railroad Administration, he said, had suggested that farmers be urged to release their grain holdings and that large numbers of available cars might be utilized in moving them.

Cereal exports to the Allies, Mr. Hoover's statement says, will be 45,000,000 bushels short by the end of February, and meat shipments also are far short of the amounts promised.

Inability to move the crops, Mr. Hoover sets forth, has suspended the law of supply and demand and has created a price margin between producer and consumer wider than it ever was before.

Far Behind With Allies.

Mr. Hoover's statement follows:

"In response to many inquiries, I beg to say it is true that since the first of December we have fallen far behind our agreed food program with the Allies. By the end of February we will be short 45,000,000 bushels in cereal products, which we undertook as our share of their supplies. We will also be short of the amount of meat and pork products we were to deliver. This deficiency is due solely to the railway congestion since that date. The railway directorate, since coming into control on January 1, has made effort to find remedy, but during the month of January the weather was insuperable and, although progress has been made since February 5, the situation is the accumulation of three months' delay.

"The next 60 days will be the most critical period in our food history. The simple fact is that the problem goes far deeper than supplies to the Allies. During the last three months we have fallen far behind in movement of foodstuffs from the farms to the consuming and storage centres. Up to the first of February less than 50 per cent. of the normal ratio of corn has been moved, less than 80 per cent. of the oats and less than 60 per cent. of the potatoes. From November 1 to January 1 we were short in the usual movement of grains and grain products into the terminals alone by over 120,000 carloads—over 120,000,000 bushels, and this further aggregated by similar shortage outside the terminals.

"Furthermore, this year we have the largest percentage of soft corn in many years, and, though we have a record crop of corn, a considerable portion of the soft corn will be lost by spoiling unless it can be moved in the next 60 days to the drying terminals. The least amount of grain that must be loaded for the next 60 days is 8,000,000 bushels a day—and we have not yet attained that. Less than this will solve neither the Allied nor our domestic situation."

600 KILLED IN QUAKE.

And The Injured In Swatow, China, Number Over 2,000.

Amoy, China.—Latest reports from Swatow give the number of dead from the recent earthquake as 600 and the injured as more than 2,000. Several villages in the Amoy hinterland were virtually wiped out.

World War in Brief

The Germans continue to push their invasion of Russia along all fronts.

The British forces in Palestine have advanced three and one-half miles on a front of seven and three-quarter miles, and they are now within four miles of Jericho.

By a single vote the Soldiers and Workmen's Delegates of Russia decided to accept the German peace terms.

The French in a raid upon a German position in Louain took 525 prisoners.

Berlin announces that 1,353 guns and over 4,000 motor cars have been captured from the Russians.

Dr. Streemann, National Liberal leader, announced in the Reichstag that Germany must demand complete evacuation by the Bolsheviki of Finland, Lithonia, Ethonia and Ukraine.

Discoveries made at St. Etienne, France, show a German's saloon to have been a center of espionage.

Cards entitling customers to four glasses of whiskey a week are issued by a Glasgow firm.

BOLSHEVIKI SAYS FIGHT TO DEATH

Army, Disorganized, They Call Upon the People

FEAR RETURN TO CZARDOM

Disorganization In Russian Navy So Bad That There Is No Likelihood Of Any Order Being Obeyed.

Amsterdam.—A Russian courier with the peace proposals of the Russian government has arrived in Berlin, according to advices received here. The Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung, the German semi-official organ, says the reopening of the negotiations with the Russians cannot be expected for some time.

London. — Disorganization in the Russian Navy has reached an extreme point and there is no likelihood of any order being obeyed, according to an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Petrograd. The naval authorities at Reval report that in order to save the Russian navy from the hands of the Germans it will be necessary to remove the ships at Reval and Helsingfors to Kronstadt.

The evacuation of Finland has been ordered by the Bolsheviki, and at the same time it urges the people to resist "to the death" the German advance.

Ensign Krylenko, the Bolshevik commander-in-chief, who issued the statement, says that if the people succeed in throwing against the enemy concentrated masses of revolutionary citizens who, not only in accordance with military strategy, but also secretly, from every corner, everywhere—in small detachments and large battalions—will struggle for every town, village, street and house, then there are no forces which the Germans can successfully oppose against them.

The statement says that all able-bodied men must be ordered to work on fortifications and in the construction of obstacles along all the routes of the German advance. Any bourgeoisie who resists must be tried and forcibly compelled to work. Registration facilities for the revolutionary army have been opened at all local councils and with the staffs of the Red Army.

It is added that arms will be delivered by localities. Revolutionary discipline must be brought to the highest degree of efficiency by the handing over to the revolutionary tribunals all who do not obey the order.

"All to arm! to arm! All to the defense of the revolution!" says the statement.

A general mobilization for the digging of trenches is ordered. The diggers will be under the order of the councils and every detachment will be commanded by responsible commissaries with unlimited powers.

JERICHO FALLS TO BRITISH.

Little Opposition Encountered As Australians Enter City.

London.—The British have captured Jericho in Palestine the War Office reports. The city was entered by Australian troops Thursday. Little opposition was encountered. Subsequently the Australians established themselves on the line of the Jordan and the Wadi Auja.

The official statement reports the continuation of bad weather.

North and northwest of Jerusalem the British advanced positions were extended slightly and rendered secure.

During the fighting the casualties of the British troops were again slight.

With the capture of Jericho, General Allenby has made another stride forward in his task of clearing Palestine of the Turks. The place itself was before the war only a small collection of hovels, but tracks and roads which pass over a great concrete bridge that the Germans had built across the Jordan since the war began, and convenient forks make it an important military base the capture of which gives the British another road leading northward to the Turkish base at Nablus.

In addition, the city controls the road to the coast and the direct mountain highway from Jerusalem. The Turks also are deprived of an important road running behind their front that enabled them to send troops to threatened sectors, and it is even possible that the Turkish forces have been completely separated.

MUST FLY OLD GLORY.

American-Built Ships Must Have American Registry.

Washington.—Bunker licenses will be denied to vessels built in the United States and completed after February 1, unless they sail under the American flag, or the Shipping Board waives it, under a ruling by the War Trade Board. The action was taken in co-operation with the Shipping Board to insure that all the vessels turned out under the shipbuilding program shall be registered as American vessels and kept under control of the Government.

CLAUDE KITCHIN HURT.

Congressman In An Auto Accident, Several Others Injured.

Washington.—Mrs. Thomas Reilly, of Meriden, Ct., wife of the former Connecticut congressman, was seriously injured, and Representative Claude Kitchin, of North Carolina, and Mrs. Kitchin were shaken and bruised when the automobile in which they were riding was struck by a street car here. C. H. England, secretary to Mr. Kitchin, who was driving the automobile, escaped unhurt.

THE DEEP SEA PERIL

By VICTOR ROUSSEAU

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CHAPTER XVII—Continued.
—17—

"There's no hurry now," answered Donald.

Suddenly Davies' voice came up in agitated tones. "Donald!" he cried. "It looks as if the monsters are following MacBeard after all! Don't you see, they are with him, not us?"

"They wouldn't keep us in the center necessarily," said Donald. "Yesterday we nearly lost them."

"But then—do you suppose they are leading us somewhere?"

"I don't know," Donald answered. "Full speed!"

Donald, hazarding rocks, drove the F55 hard between the mighty walls of granite. In front of him he saw an open body of water, ringed with faraway hills. He was in Skjold fjord. But not a vestige of the monsters was to be seen.

Once through that gateway he lashed the wheel and went on deck. The quarry had disappeared. A glance assured him of that. The limpid water of the fjord lay motionless before him. Behind him the passage seemed to have closed.

He rushed back into the conning tower.

"Shut down!" he yelled to Davies. "Tell Clouts to let the anchor go. MacBeard has beaten us."

Davies, released from duty, rushed up, to find his chief standing at the entrance to the conning tower, a prey to abject despair.

"It's finished, Davies," he said wearily. "We're beaten. There's a missing factor in—that—damned equation of yours."

And he toppled over into Davies' arms, insensible from want of sleep. The tension of his nerves was broken.

Davies and Clouts carried him to his cabin and laid him down. They returned to the reck, almost equally despairing.

"The herd has left us, Clouts," said the middy. "I don't know—I can't understand it. Clouts," he continued, with a sudden inspiration, "do you think that you could induce the queen to sound that call again?"

"What, me, sir?" inquired Clouts, starting back. "Why—she's not a woman, sir, she's a devil incarnate! She won't eat, sir." His voice fell to a husky whisper. "And she won't wear the captain's blankets, sir."

"Perhaps she doesn't like them, Clouts. However—what are we to do?"

"I say, make for home, sir," said Clouts. "I never took no stock in the whole thing, Mr. Davies."

"What are you talking about, Clouts?"

"Why, sir, I never believed in it from the first, and I believe in it still less now. It's all a dream, sir. There never was no monsters."

"But you've seen them, Clouts. You've been under the sea with them!"

"Ah, I know, sir, that's what we both think," answered Clouts with a wise smile. "But it's just a dream, sir. I expect that German cruiser torpedoed us, instead of us torpedoing her; or maybe she sank us with her guns, and we're going to wake up in a German hospital in Hamburg in a moment. You haven't pinched yourself, sir?"

Davies was shaken. He looked at Clouts, blandly smiling at him, openmouthed. He almost believed his theory. Clouts, unequal to the strain upon his limited mentality, had adopted a solution which seemed, under the circumstances, feasible.

"I think we'd better pinch each other, sir," said Clouts. "Mrs. Clouts always used to say, when in doubt—"

But, breaking off at this juncture, he pulled his mouth organ from his pocket and blew the most discordant medley of dissonants that ever issued from the apertures of that much-abused instrument.

To their amazement, the water was instantaneously churned into foam all round them. The F55 tossed like a cork upon the waves. A fleeting mist began to rise from the surface of the fjord.

"Hatches on!" gasped Davies, and they ran to save the F55 from submersion.

Hardly had they succeeded in this and reached the conning tower when Donald appeared at the head of the ladder below. His eyes were clear again; it seemed as if his half-hour of sleep had recreated him.

"What's happened, Davies?" he asked.

"The monsters! They're all about us!" cried the middy.

"Well, of course," said Donald. "You don't suppose I came here on a wild-goose chase, do you?"

"But you said we were beaten, sir, and—"

"Nonsense!" said Donald angrily. "They've been with us all the time. You don't expect that they can keep on condensing hydrogen forever without taking a rest, do you? Muscular fatigue, Davies. Hello!"

He pointed through the observation port, and, about a mile to port of them, they saw the motorboat, bobbing upon the agitated waves.

"We've got him, Davies," said Donald. "I knew it. I knew it all in my sleep—the solution and—and—it's going to be all right."

They were amazed at his resolution. He uttered his orders in a firm voice; he seemed now absolutely sure of his success. Through the port they watched the motorboat tossing toward them over the waves. They could make out MacBeard's figure beside the engines. Ida was doubtless within the cabin.

"Up anchor, Clouts," said Donald. "Davies, take the engines again."

Presently the submarine began to move so as to cut off MacBeard's egress into the open sea. Then, at Donald's command, they drew toward the motorboat.

MacBeard had seen them. He was working frantically at the engine. The inland sea still heaved, but it was beginning to subside as the monsters, forgetful of Clouts' mouth organ, began to draw toward the submarine again.

Then, for the third time, the imprisoned queen gave the swarming call. The sound, soft, yet incredibly voluminous, rolled from the interior of the ship and seemed to fill the universe. It was like a deep, soft note upon some mighty organ. And the response was instant.

For the third time the swarm, maddened by the call, leaped toward its leader. And, as on Fair island, a tidal bore came on, a wall of water which struck the F55 and rendered her helpless in an instant. It dashed her round like a top, it drove her, uncontrollable, before it. In an instant the steering gear was disabled, and the vessel skidded through the waves toward the cliffs of the fjord, which grew larger with unbelievable swiftness.

It was the last voyage of the F55. The battered old submarine which had rendered such yeoman service, drove hard on the rocks. A needle point pierced her amidships, a score of razor edges rent her flanks. Slowly she sank, still spinning, into the seething waters that whipped the desolate shore.

As soon as they realized that nothing could be done, the three had gathered upon the deck and waited for the disaster. As the F55 struck they leaped into the sea. They escaped the hidden fangs of the rocks almost by a miracle. A few strokes, and Donald found himself upon the shore, which the waves were wildly lashing, and helping Davies to scramble out.

They gasped a moment and recovered their breath.

"Where's Clouts?" asked Donald anxiously.

Then they saw the sailor's head bobbing among the waves. He was apparently clinging to a point of rock with one hand, while he thrust the other down into the water.

"Clouts! Are you drowning?" Donald called.

A bubbling sound replied. Donald waded into the sea, clinging to the projecting reef to save himself against the pounding waves. As he neared Clouts, the latter straightened himself and sighed regretfully.

"What is it, Clouts? Are you badly hurt?" asked Donald.

"No, sir," he gasped. "But I've—I've lost it, sir!"

Donald grasped him and pulled him through the breakers to dry land ungently. At that moment Clouts had strained his patience severely with his lost mouth organ.

"Look, sir!" said Davies, when the three stood together once more.

Two hundred yards away MacBeard and Ida were standing beside the motorboat. MacBeard's light craft, built upon scientific principles of his own devising, had once again established its worth. The waves—and luck—had driven it ashore uninjured. And MacBeard seemed to be inviting Ida to re-enter it.

The game seemed in MacBeard's hands once more.

"Come!" shouted Donald, starting forward.

But before he had broken into a run Clouts stood barring his way.

"I've found her, sir!" he shouted. "Look, sir!"

Donald was on the point of knocking the sailor down. His mouth organ had become a justification for homicide.

But Clouts was not making reference to his mouth organ just then. A cry from Davies stopped Donald upon the verge of delivering his blow. Donald started and saw, close to his side, the evanescent, nebulous outlines of the queen of the swarm.

And in that moment the memory of Ida faded from his mind. He stared at her like a man bewitched.

Her face, which had always been the most conspicuous part, was strangely clouded. It was, indeed, as if a veil of vapor had been drawn over it. It seemed to cover her, like a long bridal veil, giving her the aspect of a shrouded figure.

Davies did not stay to watch that meeting. Neither did Clouts. They started at full speed toward MacBeard, who, already having launched his motorboat upon the waves, was holding out his hand to Ida.

She hesitated and drew back. They were only fifty paces away. And, torn between her pledge and the desire to see Donald for one last moment on earth, the girl stood waiting.

Donald, alone with the queen, looked into her face and was aware of nothing else.

She raised her arms, slowly she threw off the draperies of clinging mist that covered her head. She stretched her arms out toward him. She fell upon her knees.

Her face was visible now, and Donald was aware of a startling change in it. The beauty that had dazzled him was gone. A milky pallor, spreading along the veins and arteries, suffused the flesh. The same change was passing over her that had passed over the dying monster in the house in Baltimore.

With horror Donald realized that she was dying.

She crouched at his feet; she raised her eyes to his once more in that mute yearning. And her face was that of an aged woman.

For a few seconds longer the eyes looked into Donald's. Then, without closing, they seemed to glaze. A film passed over them, and, with a shudder, the queen fell at his feet—dead!

She had given her life in payment for her disobedience to the racial law. It is by such disobedience that the race evolves into something higher than itself.

By such man rose from his apelike ancestry. By such, some day, wars and all wrongs will cease.

Donald tore the coat from his shoulders and covered the body of the aged woman-thing before him.

CHAPTER XVIII.

MacBeard Finds His Destiny.

He gazed at it still hypnotized; he was trying to fight his way back into consciousness. For a few moments he did not know where he was, or what was happening.

Then, gradually, he began to be aware of his surroundings. He saw the body at his feet, and the high cliffs about him. And in the distance he saw Clouts and Davies running toward the motorboat.

Ida stood watching Donald. She was still hesitating. MacBeard had found that he could start his engine. His hand was on hers. Davies and Clouts were fifty paces away.

"Come!" said MacBeard.

The girl shuddered, and suddenly she leaped into the boat. MacBeard threw himself against the gunwale and pushed it into deep water. He sprang aboard. He was twenty paces from the shore when his pursuers arrived at the water line. Davies whipped out his revolver.

MacBeard crouched behind Ida and raised her body before him for a shield. The girl knew nothing of this maneuver, for she had fainted.

"Surrender, you blackguard," shouted Davies, hoarse with passion.

MacBeard, trembling, cowered behind the girl. With his hand, stretched out behind her, he guided the little craft. The distance was increasing swiftly.

Davies let his revolver hand fall. He knew that at that distance it was impossible to hit MacBeard with any certainty. And he could not run the risk of shooting Ida.

Impetuously he plunged into the water. At first his desperate strokes seemed almost to carry him as fast as the motorboat. But soon this was shown to be delusive. The distance was increasing every instant. Davies clung to a ledge of rock and panted for breath. He shook his free fist at MacBeard, who laughed scornfully.

He had seen the F55 settle beneath the waves, and knew that by no possible chance could Donald catch him.

He turned to Ida, who was just opening her eyes. He took her hand. It lay limp and cold in his own. He saw her shudder, and a diabolical fury overcame him. He struck her across the face with his open hand.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

WAR DOGS AND CATS NEEDED

Bureau of Mines Can Use Great Numbers for Experiments With Gas Masks.

If you raised Fido to be a hero send him to the bureau of mines. And if there is a tom cat about the premises who shows signs of heroic qualities send him along, too. The bureau of mines is anxious to get canine and feline heroes right now. They can be devoted to a very useful purpose, one that may be the means of saving the lives of hundreds of American soldiers.

The bureau is using cats and dogs in experiments with gas masks that will be supplied to American soldiers at the front. Hundreds of animals can be used and the bureau recently sent out a call for more of them. In each case the animals are shipped at government expense.

The Yale Medical School at New Haven also is conducting experiments with gas masks and can use almost any number of dogs and cats.

Light From the Left Side.

The well-known fact that, when using the eyes for any near work, the illumination should come from the left side rather than the right is often disregarded. Let anyone who considers the matter of little importance once demonstrate to himself the difference and he will never forget it. Take a pencil and paper and try to write while in such a position that the light will fall from the right side. The shadow of the hand or pencil or both is thrown on the paper in such a way as partly to cover the characters one is making. This necessitates a closer viewpoint and a conscious strain on the eyes. Now let the position of the writer be reversed so that the light falls on the work from the left side. He will notice that the shadows fall away from the work he is doing and leave the field unobscured. In making the change he cannot help but notice the feeling of ease that immediately is experienced by the eyes. This applies to any other kind of near work in which the fingers work under the guidance of the eyes. This fact should be remembered in planning schoolrooms, workrooms, offices and any places where steady close work is to be performed.

No Time Lost.

Marion—Is it true Albert has jilted you? The wretch! Still, try to act like a sensible girl and look out for another fellow.

Dorothy—"Your advice comes too late, dear.

Marion—Heavens, Dorothy! You have not taken poison?"

Dorothy—Well, n—n—no; the fact is I—I became engaged again yesterday.

In the Majority.

For one man who sincerely pities our misfortunes, there are thousands who sincerely hate our success.—Colton.

The strongest man in the world is the man who stands most alone.

Our Part in Feeding the Nation

(Special Information Service, United States Department of Agriculture.)

OUNCE OF PREVENTION—BUCKET OF WATER

Fire on an Unprepared Farm Usually Makes a Clean Sweep.

PREVENT BLAZES ON EVERY FARM

Fire Buckets Should Be Handy in Buildings Not Otherwise Protected.

LOSS ANNUALLY IS IMMENSE

Salt in Water Keeps Emergency Supply From Freezing—Special Fire Pails With Rounded Bottom Are Most Favored.

SAWDUST CHOKES OIL BLAZE.

Have a bucket of sawdust ready to choke an oil blaze—especially in the garage or around the gas engine. Adding two or three pounds of common soda to a bucket of sawdust improves it as an extinguisher. Spread it with a scoop. Water is of little use where oil is blazing—it may spread the flame. Sand, while good to smother fires, is a bad thing to pour on machinery.

Millions of dollars' worth of agricultural wealth—much of it food—is destroyed by fire in the United States every year. At normal prices and with an average crop it would take the value of the greater part of the potato crop of the country to offset all that is lost annually through the fires on farms.

This is a dead loss to the nation—for the fact that most individual losers are partially reimbursed through insurance does not in the least reduce the drain on our national resources—and it is a loss that is largely preventable. Simple ways to reduce this great waste are suggested in Farmers' Bulletin 904, "Fire Prevention and Fire Fighting on the Farm," issued for free distribution by the United State department of agriculture.

The fire bucket, according to the writers of the bulletin, is the oldest, simplest and cheapest fire extinguisher, and should be in every farm building and home not equipped with more elaborate fire-fighting equipment.

Round Bottom Buckets Best.

Any kind of bucket filled with water and placed handily is good, but special fire buckets with rounded bottoms like a kettle are best. There is no temptation to use such buckets for ordinary purposes and they are much more likely to be left hung on the brackets or in the round holes cut for them in shelves. Any kind of fire buckets should be specially painted or labeled and never used for any purpose other than fire fighting. They should be placed near entrances and near the top of stairways or ladders where they can easily be reached on entering the building or loft. Several buckets nested in a barrel of water are an effective device.

Needless to say, the fire buckets should always be kept filled by replacing the water lost by evaporation.

If the buckets are covered, water will not evaporate so rapidly nor get full of dust and dirt and become offensive. Water can be kept from freezing in all except very low temperatures by adding a couple of pounds of common salt to each bucketful. A single bucket of water may check a fire when the delay in getting water from a pump would allow the blaze to become uncontrollable. In buildings a long way from a water supply, a cask or tub of water from which to refill buckets is very desirable.

There is a right and a wrong way to throw water on a fire. Don't become excited. Spread the water with a sweeping motion all over the flaming material. Water thrown hastily may miss the blaze or fail to spread properly over the burning material. A fire chief of an eastern city at a demonstration put out an angry fire of oil-soaked material by calmly applying ten cupfuls of water where they would do the most good.

Examine Beans for Poisons.

The port laboratories of the bureau of chemistry of the United States department of agriculture are giving special attention to detecting poisonous beans offered for import to this country. According to the annual report of the bureau of chemistry, the high price of beans has led to shipment of so-called Burma or Rangoon beans from Asia and tapiramos beans from South America, which are known to yield hydrocyanic acid under some conditions. Shipments indicating the presence of hydrocyanic acid were therefore excluded as being dangerous to health. These poisonous beans are varieties of lime beans of various colors, and in shape may not be unlike the common navy bean. On careful inspection they may be distinguished from the common bean by the fact that, unlike the common bean, they show distinct striations, or stripes, radiating from the eye to the edge. There are also other less noticeable differences.

AMERICA'S AGRICULTURAL ARMY.

In the field of agriculture we have agencies and instrumentalities, fortunately, such as no other government in the world can show. The department of agriculture is undoubtedly the greatest practical and scientific agricultural organization in the world. Its total annual budget of $46,000,000 has been increased during the last four years more than 72 per cent. It has a staff of 18,000, including a large number of highly trained experts, and alongside of it stand the unique land-grant colleges, which are without example elsewhere, and the 69 state and federal experiment stations. These colleges and experiment stations have a total endowment of plant and equipment of $172,000,000 and an income of more than $35,000,000, with 10,271 teachers, a resident student body of 125,000, and a vast additional number receiving instruction at their homes. County agents, joint officers of the department of agriculture and of the colleges, are everywhere co-operating with the farmers and assisting them. The number of extension workers under the Smith-Lever act and under the recent emergency legislation has grown to 5,500 men and women working regularly in the various communities and taking to the farmer the latest scientific and practical information. Alongside these great public agencies stand the very effective farmers themselves which are more and more learning the best methods of co-operation and the best methods of putting to practical use the assistance derived from governmental sources. — From President Wilson's message to farmers, January 31.

STORE GASOLINE UNDERGROUND.

Gasoline is never safely stored until it is in an underground tank. The vapor from a single pint will render the air in an ordinary sized room explosive. Heavier than air, the gasoline vapor rests near the floor or ground, and a person standing may be unconscious of the danger until he places a lantern in the danger zone.

GENERAL FARM NOTES

Don't let rats in your corn crib eat holes in our national defense.

* * *

Tile draining wet lands will increase crop returns from $10 to $20 per acre.

* * *

Improved farm machinery and appliances will help out the labor scarcity. Be a high-pressure farmer.

Idle acres or idle hands—either are unpatriotic.

* * *

The best flagpole American farmers can erect is the silo. But why not put up a flagpole too?

* * *

Poor seed is a grave menace to the 1918 corn crop. This danger can be removed only by ear-testing.

* * *

A big garden well cared for will add more dollars to the family purse than any other acre on the farm.

DAIRY

KEEPING COWS IN OPEN SHED

During Extreme Cold Animals Went Off in Milk Flow Rapidly—Result of Test Given.

For three years the Pennsylvania station has kept one lot of cows in an open shed and another lot in a typical dairy barn. In the open shed the temperature ranged from zero to about 40 degrees, while in the barn it was kept at 40 to 50 degrees most of the time. During unusually cold weather, the open-shed cows went off in their milk flow much more rapidly than the cows kept in the barn, but they also responded more quickly to the return of warm weather than the cows in the barn.

On the average, the cows in the barn decreased in their milk flow about 2.6 pounds per week, as compared with 3.5 pounds per week for the cows in the open shed. The cows in the barn gave 2.66 pounds of milk for each therm of energy above that required for maintenance, whereas the outdoor cows returned only 2.44 pounds of milk for each therm above that required for maintenance. The outdoor cows kept cleaner, but required more bedding.

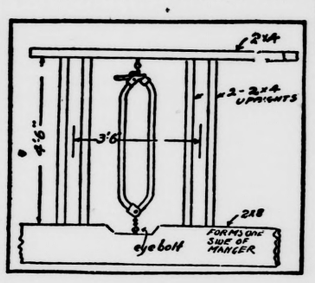
COW STANCHIONS AND STALLS

Old Style Rigid Device Still in Use in Many Dairies—Swinging Frames Are Best.

(By W. D. NICHOLLS, Kentucky Agricultural Experiment Station.)

Many patent stanchions and stalls have been placed upon the market and some of these possess points of merit. The principal objection to them is their expensiveness.

The old style rigid stanchion is still used in many dairies. One would expect this stanchion to be uncomfortable to the cow resulting in a lower milk yield. However, the experience of a large number of users of such stanchions indicates that little or no bad effects result from their



Steel Swinging Stanchion.

use, but undoubtedly swinging stanchions are more comfortable, and are to be preferred. Such stanchions without the iron framework can be purchased for about $1.35 each and can be hung in a home-constructed wooden frame with entirely satisfactory results and at low cost.

TRY TO KEEP COWS GAINING

Mistake to Think Animals Give Maximum Amount of Milk Immediately After Freshening.

Ordinarily most farmers expect their cows to give their greatest milk flow immediately after freshening, and from that time on to gradually decrease. This is not as it should be, however, for it is the experience of many good feeders that a cow can be made to increase in milk flow from the time she calves until a month or more afterward when she is at her maximum production. It requires careful feeding and close attention to do this, however. The cow's general condition must be watched and she must be fed accordingly. There is many a cow that is now only an indifferent milk producer that might have a better record to her credit if she were given better feed and care.

BEST TIME TO HAVE CALVES

During October and November Cows Give Largest Flow and Prices for Products Are High.

The best time to have cows calve is in October and November, as they will then give the largest flow when prices for milk products are highest, and they are nearly dry when hot weather comes. To calve at this time cows must be bred between December and February 20.

WATER WARMED BY A HEATER

Cow Cannot Produce Her Best If Forced to Drink Ice Cold Water During Cold Weather.

Cows will not produce their best if they are forced to drink ice water or water near the freezing point. Water should either be drawn fresh from the well each day or be warmed by a tank heater.

Most Profit in Thick Cream.

Why send thin cream to market when a smaller amount of thick cream will bring just as much, leave more skim milk for the calves and cost less to ship?

Comfortable Barns Best.

Comfortable barns keep dairy cows warm far more cheaply than high priced feed.

Essentials for Calves.

All calves need sunshine, fresh air, a clean stable, a yard for exercise and a general observation of sanitation about their quarters.

Feed as Individuals.

Cows must be fed as individuals and not as a herd, if they are to be fed economically.

Comfortable Barns Are Best.

Comfortable barns keep dairy cows warm far more cheaply than high-priced feed.

CAUSE OF MUDDY HIGHWAYS

Water Which Flows From Fields to Roads Is Expensive to Public—Forbidden by Statute.

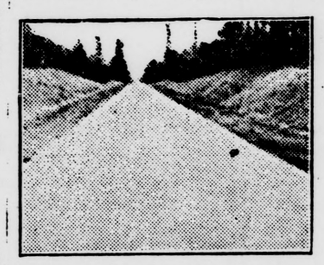
Muddy roads due to water which flows over the surface of land along a highway into the side ditches are expensive to the public. No railroad will tolerate a wet roadbed longer than is necessary to carry out the drainage work to dry the earth. But persons whose convenience depends in no small measure on the roads passing by their property rarely do anything to check the injury they are working to themselves and their neighbors in the manner mentioned.

The Colorado highway commission has called attention to a statute which makes it a misdemeanor in that state to allow water to flow on a road and has issued the following notice on the subject: "From the fields along a highway the waste or excess water is allowed to run directly to the road ditch, and if, as is often the case, the road ditch is obstructed, this water gets over the road, making a muddy road, which under the traffic soon becomes impassable. This can be prevented by running a ditch, (a single furrow may answer,) along the fence line and discharging the water into a road culvert at a point where it will drain away. This condition also emphasizes the necessity of keeping all the road culverts open and ready to carry water."

MANY GOOD ROADS SURFACED

Massachusetts Leads With Percentage of 47.6—Oklahoma Brings Up in the Rear.

Massachusetts has the greatest percentage, 47.6, of her roads surfaced. Then come Indiana with 42.5 per cent, New Jersey with 40.5, Ohio with 36.5, Rhode Island with 34.5, Kentucky with 32.2, New York with 22.7, Connecticut with 23.2 and California with 20.2. Indiana and Kentucky hold their prominent positions on account of extensive use of gravel, and it is misleading to class gravel roads suitable for light travel with the expensive types of construction used for surfacing in Connecticut. The figures refer to all kinds of surfacing and are not restricted to what are called permanent pavements. The smallest percentage of surfacing



Concrete Road in Massachusetts.

has been done in Oklahoma, where 99.3 per cent of the roads are dirt. Other states with low percentages of surfacing are South Dakota with 8 per cent, Iowa with 1, Kansas with 1.3, North Dakota with 1.6 and Nebraska with 1.7. The excellent maintenance of many of the dirt roads of Iowa makes riding and hauling over them easy, except during the spring or after continuous rains.—Nashville Tennesseean.

WATER CARRIED TO DITCHES

This Can Be Done by Giving Proper Crown or Cross Slope to Road—Soils Differ.

Water falling on the road should be carried to the side ditches by giving a proper crown or cross slope to the road. Make your road to shed water. The slope should vary with different soils. For a loamy soil a crown of about one inch per foot is considered proper; on a clay soil an inch and a half to two inches. The side slopes of ditches should be much greater. The longitudinal slope or grade will also somewhat determine the crown. On a steep grade it is necessary to give a greater crown to keep the water from running down the traveled roadway and washing gullies.

Wide Tires in Favor.

Wide tires for the benefit of the public highways are being indorsed quite generally by both vehicle users and the manufacturers of farm wagons and implements.

To Prevent Eroding.

The outlet ends of the culvert should be riprapped to prevent eroding away on the road on the lower side of the grade.

Enemy of Earth Roads.

Water is the natural enemy of earth roads and must be kept out of them, off of them, and away from them.

Road Drag Is Enough.

If a dirt road is properly built, the road drag will keep it in good condition.

Chief End of Hog.

The chief end of the hog is the pork barrel. If he is to be profitable, he must be comfortable—comfortable in winter.

Keeping Milk Sweet.

Keeping milk sweet is entirely a matter of cleanliness and temperature regulation.

Cattle Easily Influenced.

Cattle more than men are influenced by any sudden change of temperature or moisture.

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MIDDLETOWN, DEL., MARCH, 2, 1918

TOWN HOG RAISING

THE Transcript is pleased to note that our efficient Town Board has acceded to the wishes of the people as embodied in the suggestions of The Transcript in last week's issue that hog raising be allowed within town limits as a necessary war measure to supplement the perilous food shortage now facing the country.

They have wisely lodged the discretion of issuing permits in the hands of the Health Board who while showing no partiality in the matter will see to it that proper spots are selected for such purpose.

This decision of our Town Board is quite in keeping with the judgmatical manner in which they have managed town affairs in the past year closing with the pleasing exhibit of $6,034.20 in the treasury.

WORLD'S BEST MAGAZINE

THESE the days when true Americans are patriotic all over—subscribers to the blessed Red Cross, if not, indeed, also workers therein; buyers of Liberty bonds and Thrift stamps; food conservers, and contributors to Tobacco funds and "Smileage" stamps for our soldiers; and finally, and most glorious of all, volunteers to fight the battles of Liberty, ours and all Europe's.

Every real patriot, proud to call himself an "American citizen," a distinction far more noble than the old Latin boast "Civis Romanus sum," "I am a Roman citizen," is today more than ever before, glad to be or do anything that will add to the strength or glory of his native land.

We wish to tell our readers of yet one more way they can contribute to the prestige of their country, and at the same time receive a delightful quid pro quo for this last display of patriotism—become a member of the "National Geographic Society" by paying the nominal yearly fee of $2.00, and receiving also for the trifle, their splendid magazine, at once the cheapest and finest illustrated monthly in all the world!

The "National Geographic Society" is an American institution founded 26 years ago by a number of our leading citizens creditably emulous of again putting our country's name on the map. "The Society is for the increase and diffusion of geographic knowledge," and publishes a monthly magazine of over 100 pages which merits the title, "Unique and Magnificent!" It is not a money making venture; pays no dividends except to its readers, and is profusely illustrated on nearly every page, with the finest engravings, many of them in colors, and printed on the first quality of polished, hard-calendered art paper.

Its articles present the results of the studies and travels of scientific experts in every quarter of the globe, giving highly interesting accounts of all those lands, of the habits, customs and dress of their peoples, the things they grow or manufacture, their ancient remains, etc., etc.—all with beautiful pictures that both teach and please.

There are hundreds of colored plates, done in the finest style of the chromo-lithographic art, anyone of which is worth more than the price of the magazine itself. It has given a narrative of our American birds with colored plates of each one, male and female that is wonderfully beautiful! It is now giving graphically illustrated descriptions of war scenes, which everyone should read. The January number is devoted to descriptions of the airplane, its role in the war, and especially America's part therein.

We say again, every American should join the "National Geographic Society," 1st, because it is an institution that is conferring honor upon our land, and 2d, because it gives every member for a trifle the best magazine in all the world! This our little tribute is not a paid one but written with the patriotic purpose to boost one of our country's finest enterprises in the literary world.

OUR ALLIES' FOOD PERIL

MILLIONS of bushels of grain en route to our Allies have been sunk by German submarines in the past few weeks. Copying the English blunder that at first kept all possible war news from the people and thereby cost that country dearly, this administration here in our land, using the same foolish policy of secrecy failed to disclose this grain loss, which the Germans knew, and consequently the people have not been aroused to an appreciation of the awful peril that is facing both our Allies and ourselves.

Read these fearful words of warning openly spoken the other day in the British Parliament by a member: "Famine is creeping across the continent!" Not only is Germany, the author of all this horror of War and Hunger, justly suffering dreadfully, but Belgium, Italy, France and even England are also feeling the food pinch being forced to ration themselves down to bedrock.

Then in Heaven's name let us wake up! For if our Allies run out of food they must succumb to the ravening Hun, and in a short while thereafter that angry wild beast will be tearing at our throats with thousands of German-American traitors to help.

So let us cheerfully, aye joyfully, make our little sacrifice for Humanity and our native land, by eating for a few days yet "Victor" bread, and then no wheat bread at all for possibly ten months or more, never forgetting that there are worse things than corn bread, potatoes and rice—German lead and cold steel, for instance. When Germany is reduced to 15 per cent of its usual food ration we surely can for awhile give up our wheat loaf only.

SALES TO TAKE PLACE

SATURDAY MARCH, 9, 1918, at 1.30 o'clock P. M. Public Sale of dairy cattle by James Shallcross, at Middletown Hotel Stable.

THURSDAY MARCH 14, 1918—Public Sale of stock and farming implements by Elwood Williams, ¼ mile south Port Penn. D. P. Hutchinson Auc.

NEEDED: A JUNK DICTATOR.

The proposal that the national council of defense appoint a junk dictator is not a joke, unless a matter of $1,500,000,000 is a joke. The amount of valuable material wasted in the United States annually aggregates that amazing sum, because Americans threw away what they cannot use, but what someone else could. Scrap iron, other metals, rags (both cotton and woolen), rubber, paper of all sorts, bags and bagging, glass, even broken glass, all can be utilized. Such materials are transformed into articles different from those in which they were originally a part, but important in these days of shortage of raw materials, says Boston Globe. When America was getting rich quick our junk heap was a symbol of our wealth. Today when the drain of war is upon us the junk heap must be made to serve the country, just like the back yards and the preserving kettles. An organized system for the collection of the waste products of everyone has become imperative. Almost everything that is thrown out with the ashes in an average home could be sold to the junk dealer. Tin foil and lead foil are really valuable. The tubes in which tooth paste, shaving paste and toilet preparations are contained could help to save the country. The junkman should be made a national servant. Those who help him in his trade are helping in the war.

The confusion that has come upon the world could not have befallen, I think, if there had been any fair representation of the aristocratic attitude toward life in the centers of great business in Europe and America. What was needed was public-minded men—men who instinctively used their own lives and fortunes to underwrite the life and fortune of the public—in the great credit centers and news centers, says a writer in Bookman. And it appears that at this moment there is no possible escape from the confusion—that we shall go on and on to an ever-deepening misery and bewilderment—unless the organism of industry and commerce can develop an aristocracy strong enough to dispossess the private-minded persons who now hold the governing centers of business.

There is reason to apprehend that in the thick of the business of preparing the military hospitals, for the strenuous work which it is expected they will be called upon to perform, the various home hospitals will be somewhat neglected in the matter of providing the funds necessary for their proper administration. It is desirable to maintain the full efficiency of the city hospitals, as they will doubtless be called upon to do their share in the care and treatment of the American soldiers who will be wounded and invalided home for recuperative treatment.

Washington calculations as to American ability to construct shipping now exceed the requirements stated by Lloyd George—6,007,800 tons for 1918. The odd 7,800 tons are thrown in by way of good measure, as the premier's estimate was confined to round millions.

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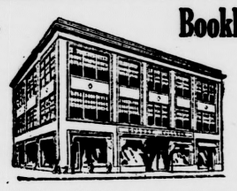

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NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS

—OF—

Red Lion Hundred

The taxable residents of Red Lion Hundred, and all persons liable to pay tax in said Hundred are hereby notified that the Taxes for the year 1917 are now due, and the undersigned Tax Collector for said Hundred, will be at

Parlor of Robinson House, Del. City August 11th, 25th; September 15th, 29 October 13th, 27th; November 10th, 24th; December 8th and 29th. From 9 A. M. to 12 M.

Pennsylvania R. R. Station, Kirkwood September 10th, 24th, November 10 24th. From 9 A. M. to 12 M.

AT HOME ALL THE TIME

Tax bills can be obtained by making personal application to the Collector, or by sending written communication enclosing stamps.

Extract from the Laws of Delaware, Governing the Collection of Taxes of New Castle County, Section 3, Chapter 30, Volume 21, Laws of Delaware, as Amended:

SECTION 3—That on all taxes paid before the first day of October there shall be an abatement of five per centum. On all taxes paid before the first day of December there shall be an abatement of three per centum. On all taxes paid during the month of December there shall be no abatement whatever. And on all taxes unpaid on the first day of January there shall be added one-half per centum per month until the same shall be paid.

J. C. STUCKERT
Collector for Red Lion Hundred.

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NOTE—As a resident and tax-payer of Middletown, I feel that I am intitled to estimates on local work.

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Few More Days for our WHITE SALE!

THE deem it a privilege as well as a duty, in this Great Food Crisis, to advertise our Country's sore needs as well as our own merchandise, and so are again devoting much of our space to that patriotic purpose.

War Saving Crisis

The critical moment has come! Our Allies are in imminent danger of a fatal food shortage, and if they lose thru Hunger, the victorious Germans will soon be at our throats! America must win the war by furnishing our Allies with wheat and fats.

20,000,000 men taken out of *Production* and put into DESTRUCTION — result, a big world food shortage. Besides this huge crop loss, many million bushels of wheat on the way to our Allies have been sunk, and we MUST at once make these losses good, or lose our liberties. It is a time of GREAT NATIONAL PERIL

And the housekeepers of America can greatly help by using food substitutes—thus use wheat, corn, potatoes, rice and vegetables; for pork, lard, etc., use vegetable fats and oils, peanut butter, fowls and fish. When Germany is starving and all the Allies and even England are rationed down to the bare necessities of life, surely we with so much at stake can make these petty sacrifices of mere food substitutes! Then let every one of our Patrons join in this noble "Liberty Food Saving Campaign"

Our Delayed White Goods

Some of our finest White Goods delayed in transit, have just arrived and in order to give our patrons the benefit thereof, we have concluded to continue our White Sale for a few more days.

These new White Goods represent some of the choicest specimens in our whole stock and we may therefore very properly advise all to call and see them, all the more so in view of the decidedly low figures for which they are offered—far below present prices.

Millinery News

Are you wishing to change your Winter hat now for the latest Spring styles represented in our fine display of Spring Millinery? Then all desiring to purchase their Springs Hats will find in our Millinery Department a large and select assortment of the newest designs both in shapes and trimmings. We make this suggestion to those who prefer to buy in advance of our

REGULAR SPRING MILLINERY OPENING LATER

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Why Gates Half-Sole Tires Outware Ordinary Tires

Here is the vital part toyou--the tread of the Gates Half-Sole Tire is made out of such exceedingly tough, resilient, elastic rubber that it is nearly impossible for even the sharpest stone to injure it—this means that it will wear far better than any tire you have ever used before.

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No matter how small or how large your farm, you can now practice the best methods of farming. Avery Kerosene Tractors are built in six sizes. They make tractor farming a practical success on farms from ten acres in size up.

Come in and see our sample tractors on display.

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(2) ORGANIZATION, complete, efficient and vigorous, which assures the ability to serve clients well.

(3) SERVICE, that spirit of service which seeks to give clients the most, rather than the fewest facilities.

You can avail yourself of this united strength, organization and service by appointing this Company your Executor or Trustee, or by opening an account in our Banking Department.

SECURITY TRUST AND SAFE DEPOSIT CO.

Sixth and Market Streets. Wilmington, Del.

Bowser Is Sad

But His Sadness Departs All of a Sudden

(Copyright, 1917, by the McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)

By M. QUAD.

After dinner Mr. Bowser lighted his cigar and sat down on the front steps to smoke. The cat sat with him and for an hour he seemed to have many thoughts and paid but little heed to what was going on around him. By and by he went into the house and sat down with Mrs. Bowser and presently said:

"I was having a revery out there by myself and it has made me feel sad."

"Then you were thinking of sad things?" queried Mrs. Bowser.

"Yes, they were sad. I was thinking of mother's death. She called me to her when she was dying and told me to always speak the truth. I can remember every word she said. Dear mother, but I hope she has long been with the angels."

"That is the reason why you always speak the truth, now, is it?"

Mr. Bowser looked at her rather doubtfully. He realized that he lied sometimes, as all men do, but he hoped she would never find him out and was, therefore, not using any sarcasm.

"And my father," continued Mr. Bowser, "when he was dying he called me to him and told me always to be honest under all circumstances. Father was a noble man."

"Yes, you are an honest man," said Mrs. Bowser. "That is, if a man in the real estate business can be honest and I suppose he can if he makes a great effort in that direction."

Mr. Bowser felt that he had been hit again, but, as Mrs. Bowser could prove nothing, he let it go and continued:

"There are many things to make me sad. I was reviewing the long list of my friends and I found that a good half of them had been called to their long home. There was Noah Scott, our hired man. It was hard to wake him up in the morning, but he had a noble heart in him. He gave me good advice. He warned me never to gamble.

"The trees die, the bushes die, the plants and flowers die—everything dies. Mrs. Bowser, do you realize that you have got to die some day?"

"Why, of course," she replied, but there was no sadness in her tone.

"The trees under which I played as a boy are dead and dying now," said the tearful Mr. Bowser. "Mother used to have a long row of currant bushes, but they are dead and gone now. If I should go back to the old home, I'd find death everywhere. There used to be a brewery half a mile below our house. If I should look for that brewery now—"

"I hope you did not turn to lager beer in your boyhood days?" interrupted Mrs. Bowser.

If Mr. Bowser had said a tannery instead of a brewery, he could have made a sad thing of it. He realized that he had made a failure of it and he switched off to say:

"There were my schoolmates. They have fallen by the wayside one by one. They had the promise of a long life, but they have been cut down by the reaper. I wonder if they thought of me while passing away, Mrs. Bowser. I can't keep the tears out of my eyes."

"Well, you may weep," she replied, "and you will have a softer heart for it. Speaking of your old schoolmates, you once told me that you were so madly in love with a schoolgirl named Sarah Pitkins that your mother had to send for the doctor for you. Do you know whether she is dead or living?"

Mr. Bowser did not answer the question. He had forgotten that he was fool enough to tell his wife about that love affair, and he also suddenly recollected that he had heard, less than a year before, that Sarah Pitkins had grown up to be a woman weighing over 200 pounds, and that she had married the clown of a circus. It was just as well to let this matter rest, but the sadness still remained, and he said:

"My Uncle Joe was one of the best men that ever lived. He had a heart as kind as an angel. He stopped mowing many times in the meadow to let the crickets and grasshoppers get away into the next field. He told me to be kind to even rats, and I have never forgotten it. Poor Uncle Joe, he has long been beneath the sod, but his memory comes back to me as green and fresh as if he passed away but yesterday. 'Be kind to rats, Sammy, be kind to rats,' were the last words he ever spoke to me."

"And that's why you keep three rat traps down in the cellar all the time, and why were you chasing a big rat with a club the other night?" softly answered Mrs. Bowser.

Mr. Bowser shied off at once. He hadn't done the fair thing by his Uncle Joe. On the contrary, he had been death on rats for the last 20 years, and had boasted of how many he had killed. He leaned his head on his hand and snuffled a little, and then said:

"Who will remember me when I am gone? There are many who claim to be my friends now, but they will waste no time thinking of me when the turf covers me. Once in a while my name may recur to them, but just as many will say, 'There lies old Bowser, and it serves him right,' and will heave a sigh that a good man has departed. Oh, hum, I wish I hadn't fallen into a reverie. I wish this sadness had not come over me. I wish it would go away."

Mrs. Bowser made no reply. She rose up and took from the top of her piano a paper and handed it to him. Mr. Bowser wiped a tear from his eyes and looked and read. Then the sadness went away. It didn't take three seconds to vanish, and in another second he was flourishing his arms about and crying out:

"The blamed scoundrels—the robbers—the extortionists! Here's our gas bill for the last month, and they have put a dollar more onto it than the month before. Mrs. Bowser, I am going down to that gas office, and if I come home with bloody hands you will know that I have done the right thing!"

"It would be a sad thing to murder a gas company," she remarked.

"Darn sadness! I tell you I am being robbed and plundered! We never burned that gas. They added it on to the bill just to help themselves toward buying autos and steam yachts. Do you think I will stand this? Do they take Samuel Bowser for an easy mark? I will show them!"

"You can call in there when you go to the office in the morning. The office will be closed at this hour of the night."

"Then I will break in the door and kick the whole outfit into the river."

And he went right away, carrying the bill in his hands and flourishing it around his head at brief intervals. He found the gas office locked. He gave a slight kick on the door. Then he stood

"Be Kind to Rats, Sammy."

back and looked all over the front of the office building, and presently he put the bill in his pocket and walked back home. He was no longer sad. He no longer desired to commit murder. He just wanted to tell Mrs. Bowser that if he went into chicken raising on scientific principles, he could make 10,000 iron dollars every year for the next hundred years.

"The Cat Sat With Him."

Most Cosmopolitan City.

Cairo, which is the meeting place of the East and the West, is popularly supposed to offer more varied types than any other city in the world, but even Cairo is not so cosmopolitan as Jerusalem. People come here from everywhere on earth as they go to Cairo, but they do not become fused with the other races. The Bokharan Jew is easily distinguished by his strikingly Mongolian features, and the Yeman Jew learns no language but Arabic, while his brother from Russia often speaks Yiddish, and the men who come from Portugal and Spain cling to their respective languages, customs and costumes, having only Hebrew beliefs that make them Jews of a common stock. The same thing is true of most of the other people from Europe. Nations have their respective quarters, and their inhabitants do not mingle with the people of other nations to any degree. The same thing is true of the religionists. America has been called the "melting pot" of the nations, and it is true that over there all the nations are being fused. In Jerusalem, as in no other place, they never fuse, and remain always the same.—Exchange.

ONE-SIDED EFFECT

Promises to Be the Next Logical Spring Experiment.

Fiber Silk, Similar to That Used for Sweaters, Will Be Popular for Sport Suits and Dresses.

The use of jersey weaves or knitted fabrics in both silk and wool continues to be a dominant feature of garment and style development. For wear during the coming spring season fiber silk, much on the order of that used for sweaters, will be used in both sport suits and dresses. Several textile houses have brought this fabric out, giving it fanciful trade names, but it is nothing more nor less than fiber silk, which every one knows is not silk at all, but which serves as an excellent imitation and substitute for silk at a much cheaper price.

The smart little spring frock shown in the sketch may be developed effectively either in wool jersey or fiber silk, or it could be made of serge or gaberdine. The real feature of this frock is its side fastening arrangement, and it is interesting to note that the fancy for one-sided effects is evident in all lines of outer apparel for women.

Some of the smartest frocks have draperies or tunics that fall low at one side and are scarcely visible at the other side, and the same rule applies to the separate skirt.

Inasmuch as the hip drapery giving a bouffant silhouette has had its day, and the back flare, or bustle, is also passing after a brief lease of life, the one-sided effect is logically the next experiment. So far many satisfactory results have been achieved.

The dress shown may be trimmed with braiding in self or contrasting color or merely in stitching with heavy floss. Or if some more elaborate trimming touch is required, wool embroidery may be recommended, especially if wool jersey cloth is selected for the gown.

Spring Frock Featuring One-Sided Fastening.

This is a good model for an early spring street or utility frock, and is not one that would present serious difficulties even to the average home dressmaker.

This is a close reefed affair, and quite narrow.

Faille silk or silk poplin could be used for a frock of this type if something more dressy than one of the knitted weaves is desired, with heavy embroidery serving as the trimming.

POPULARITY OF FOULARD

Foulard is a popular material, but it is going to be more popular during the coming spring and summer months. This frock is made most simply, in line with war styles, but it has appeal and attraction for the buds. The apron or panel effect in front is unique. The dress is in red and white, while the front panel of white georgette has bead embroidery.

WITH A NOSEGAY ON COLLAR

Embroidered Flowers in Natural Coloring Affords Pleasing Springlike Touch to the New Girlish Suits.

Two advance models for misses have a novel embroidered touch which lends them a distinct springtime atmosphere. Silk floss flowers in natural coloring embellish the right side of youthful narrow shawl collars, looking as though fresh nosegays had been tucked in.

A small pink carnation with foliage is very chic on an Eton suit of navy tricotine, which may also be worn as a dress. Black satin folds are used to define the tailored shapeliness of collar and cuffs whose curves match, as well as a horizontal barlike panel which offsets the double-breasted closing. Two flying panels, one piece above shoulder blades, give an unusual back to the Eton, for the ends of each are finished with cord fringe.

There is a one-sided tunic on the narrow skirt which completes this model. The other, a nobby suit of navy Poiret twill, has a bluet embroidered on it, tracings of silver thread simply marking the shadows cast by the blending shades of floss.

Oblong inset panels on the narrow belt and others of larger dimensions arranged half way between skirt section and bodice at center back and one at either side front on the skirt section help to serve as pockets, are other features that are "different."

HIRSUTE ADORNMENT FOR ALL

Transformation Proves Decidedly Helpful to Woman Who Have No Maid.

The baldest woman becomes beautiful, or, if her features don't permit it, at least attractive, under the magic influence of a well-made transformation, notes a fashion writer in the New York Herald. The transformations of a decade ago and today are vastly different, for modern hairdressers have so perfected this hirsute adornment that only an expert is able to detect that it is not the real thing. In other days when a woman took to a transformation to cover up a scarcity of locks she deceived no one but herself, for her artificial aid to nature was wholly apparent to curious eyes. The transformations were not well made, and no one ever mistook them for anything except just what they were.

Today all this is changed. The modern transformation is a thing of beauty and a joy forever, a comfort and a convenience without which many a woman could not make an attractive toilette. Some folk prefer a side parting, others one in the center; others, again, object to a parting at all. The modern transformation is made to suit all tastes.

The very fact that the transformation can be taken off and "dressed" before wearing completely does away with so many of the difficulties against which the "maidless" woman has to contend.

Waistcoat and Collar.

The waistcoats and the collar are novel features this season of street costume, too. These waistcoats of silk or of cloth are often the one elaborate touch lending charm to the simple tailored frock.

Waistcoats of Louis XIV style and the little short waistcoat of the peasant type, or those inspired by men's waistcoats of the present day; the cotton waistcoat, imitation of the old style of our grandfathers in cretonne—there is such infinite variety that one can be sure of giving to an open jacket an entirely new and interesting aspect.

AN OLD FASHION IS REVIVED

Head Coverings in Shape of Hoods and Caps Have Returned to Favor, Coupled With Wartime Simplicity.

Once upon a time women wore loose head coverings in the evening. That was before closed limousines and hair nets. Such bits of comfort and finery have been discarded for years, but they have returned to fashion for some reason, probably connected with the war and its economies, observes a fashion writer in the Chicago Herald. They are made in the shape of hoods, some astonishingly like Little Red Riding Hood's bonnet, done in sealskin and scarlet or Italian blue velvet.

Others are caps, gathered tulle in three or four colors, one layer superimposed on the other to build a rainbow foundation.

Again, others look like the Red Cross nurse's cap, fastening at the back, with broad scarfs of velvet and fur that protect the neck above the line of the evening wrap.

These hoods, taken with the oriental turban with its imitation of a harem veil, are significant of change in millinery. At least, they present an allure to the woman who is looking for something that is not a sailor hat made of black velvet.

One Military Note.

Khaki shades, made like the overcoat of an army officer, says the Dry Goods Economist, are shown for the little tots and are meeting with fair success. In other models the short waistline still continues to be favored. The lower section of the coat is sometimes pleated. Others, however, are cut in one piece on perfectly straight lines. Belts and sashes are both used to a considerable extent. Collars follow closely the lines of the grown-up models, showing the convertible collar and the square or straight lines, the almost exquisitely slender silhouette is the prevailing note in dresses made of serge, gaberdine, jersey, tricotine and lightweight velour.

Vests Are White.

New vest for your serge suit? Let it be of white linen by all means.

IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(By E. O. SELLERS, Acting Director of the Sunday School Course of the Moody Bible Institute, Chicago.)

(Copyright, 1918, Western Newspaper Union.)

LESSON FOR MARCH 3

JESUS BRINGING PEACE.

LESSON TEXT—Mark 4:35—5:20.
GOLDEN TEXT—Jehovah hath done great things for us whereof we are glad.—Ps. 126::3.
DEVOTIONAL READING—Ps. 147:1-5, 14-18.
ADDITIONAL MATERIAL FOR TEACHERS—Matt. 8:23-34; Luke 8:22-39; Matt. 14:22-33; Luke 9:37-43A.
PRIMARY LESSON MATERIAL—Mark 4:35-41.
MEMORY VERSE—Even the wind and the sea obey him.—Mark 4:41.
INTERMEDIATE TOPIC—Telling the good news about the Prince of Peace.
MEMORY VERSE—Mark 5:19.

This lesson is a most dramatic one. Surprise and revelation, rebuke and encouragement are rapidly interchanged. Leaving the multitude to whom he had been preaching, Jesus asks the disciples to pass over with him to the other side of the lake (v. 35). "Let us pass over;" Jesus never asks his disciples to go where he will not go. How vivid is the touch in v. 36: "They took him as he was." He was tired and weary, he whose invitation is to "all who are weary and heavy laden." He who "had not where to lay his head," is carried by loving hands into the boat, and is soon lost in restful slumber. Both Master and friends are soon to meet a great sinner but first they must encountered a great storm.

I. **The Great Storm.** The Master of forces sleeps calmly on. Why not? Who else could afford to be so apparently indifferent! Not so these disciples. They have yet to know him perfectly, and hence it is natural that in their alarm they should awaken him as they view the rapidly filling boat, and exclaim, "Master, carest thou not that we perish?" Weary and unconcerned as he appears to have been, he arose and rebuked the wind and the waves. Wind and waves are material things and therefore not susceptible to rebuke. Jesus fronted the intangible cause; he rebuked the devil who was responsible for this turbulence; and the calm was commensurate with the storm. The Psalmist says, "Great peace have they that love thy law." Individuals and nations are now in the midst of a "great storm," a day of crime, stress, distress and tragedy; struggle, temptation, grief and loss, and the cry "Lord save us!" is growing louder and more insistent. Some of us look for the early return of the king, but all should listen for his words "Peace be still" for it is the peace which he alone can give that has power to calm the growing turbulence of this age.

II. **The Great Sinner.** Reaching the other side, they entered the land of Gadara and there met a demoniac who is, we believe, a type of the great sinner, for he was, (a) without restraint; "no man could bind him" (v. 3); (b) he was injuring himself, "cutting," etc. (v. 5); (c) he was separated from his friends, "dwelt among the tombs" (v. 3); (d) he was "unclean" (v. 2). There was also evidence of the futility of human resolutions and the vainness of attempt at control or reformation (v. 4). "No man had the strength to tame him." Note the torment of his life (v. 7). As he healed this man, the people saw their illegal gain interfered with, and hence the selfish request that Jesus should "depart out of their coasts" (v. 17), and this even in the face of what had been done for the stricken one. Selfishness knows no law. The Jews could not eat pork but they were raising it to sell to the Gentiles of the land, which amounted to an insult to their God, and an evasion of their law. Jesus "permitted" the demons to enter the swine thereby rebuking the avarice of the people and conclusively showing that they had left the demoniac. Luke tells us (8:37) that the Gadarenes were "taken with a great fear." Fear of what? Surely no fear of the Galilean teacher, but rather of the effect of the restored man's testimony on their material prosperity. Big business will have many sins to account for in the face of greed for gain while ignoring the cry of the afflicted amid unsuitable and unsanitary living conditions. Church members have no right to condemn the liquor traffic, while they rent stores to carry on this destructive business.

A suggested outline for this lesson would be as follows:

I. **A Great Storm**—Ch. 4:35-41.
The command of Jesus—v. 35.
The weariness of Jesus—v. 36.
The alarm of the disciples—v. 38.
The indifference of Jesus—v. 38.
The great calm—v. 39.

II. **A Glorious Cure**—Ch. 5:1-20.
The Gadarene a type of the sinner—vv. 1-5.
(Unclean, separated, no restraint, self injury).
The Gadarene cleansed—vv. 6-15.
(He recognized purity—desired communion—was assigned to service).

III. **The Great Mission**—vv. 16-20.
An improper request (v. 17).
A proper request (v. 18).
A hard request (v. 19).
A great result (see Luke 8:40).

The nations are in storm. The demons of passion, hate and lust of power are loosed in the world; let us "beseech him" to return that he may speak "peace."

Seekers After God.

Seekers after God there are—many of them—profoundly moved by the cataclysm that has afflicted the earth. Looking beyond the kingdoms of this world, they inquire after the city let down from heaven, and search for signs of the coming of the kingdom of love upon the earth. Seekers after God—searchers for the confirmation of faith by the inner monitions and confirmation of the Scriptures—there are numbers. And this is, after all, the hope of the age—the preservation of religion in the ideal in experience and unceasing search.

Home Town Helps

NO PLACE IN PARK SYSTEM

Small Cities Make Mistake in Placing Public Buildings in Their Beautiful Breathing Places.

The first and most important law of landscape gardening is to preserve open lawn centers. In city planning, as in all art, the same law prevails, and we have the modern civic center, with buildings arcund a small park. San Francisco's new civic center is a grand example of this type.

Many of our small cities have similar aspirations and some have made a splendid beginning. One of these is the little city of Inglewood, Cal. But now they are offered a Carnegie library and it is purposed to place it in the center or middle of the park system. With such a precedent the whole area may some time be covered with buildings so that where now is a generous and beautiful breathing place there will then be the most congested district in the municipality. Or, if but the one building is allowed to violate the scheme all other public buildings will be staring at this poor little structure, seemingly wondering why this one impertinent individual has been allowed to so trespass and the remainder have been excluded. And all visitors will be struck with a like wonder. Aside from the violation of the proper spirit, the fine long view, the system's greatest charm, will be destroyed. The high and grammar schools, the city hall, engine house and other building lots now face the park and it is hoped that the city will secure another lot for a library site. If this is not done it will ever be a cause of regret and a step backward admitted by all who know. Several citizens of taste have already objected to the proposed site. Other cities will do well to avoid making such mistakes.

REMEMBER SPRING 'CLEANUP'

Just Now Is Not at All Too Early to Make Plans for Betterment of the Home City.

With the approach of spring "city beautiful" work should have the attention of householders and others who appreciate the importance of clean streets, clean yards and well-kept lawns. Birmingham is noted for its mountain-like scenery, its elegant homes and its fine landscape effects. Such attractions form a distinct civic asset. In the fashionable sections the grounds making up the setting for stylish houses are carefully tended, and in many of the humbler districts evidences of good sanitation and refined taste are seen; but flowers and greensward should be the rule everywhere.

It costs little money to keep a pretty yard; but many a grass plot "downtown" is marred by thoughtless pedestrians. Not only is this so on the corner lots, but the spaces between the curbing and the sidewalk that should be lush and green during the greater part of the year is soon ruined after the advent of spring by being trampled upon.

The public parks are usually in excellent condition, and it should be the same way with the strips of green along the sidewalks. The City Beautiful association did a great educational work a few years ago and it should again display its activity in the little things that contribute to the quiet adornment of Birmingham. Now is the time to plan for a new educational drive in respect of the restful and the wholesome.—Birmingham (Ala.) Age-Herald.

Urges Need of Play.

The necessity and desirability of sufficient play to relieve the strain of daily effort are dwelt upon in a bulletin recently issued by Dr. Samuel G. Dixon, health commissioner of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, who says:

"Most people would say that play's first requisite was that it should consist of something one doesn't have to do. Play is in reality, however, of all sorts and descriptions. Those that produce something useful besides giving rest are greatly to be preferred. There are many sorts equally stimulating to the mind and to the body and productive of valuable results. One essential to beneficial play is that it be wholesome and be performed in a healthful environment, that is, where we have pure-moving air of the right temperature and preferably sunlight.

Women Planners of Homes.

Women folks are taking an active hand in the affairs of the world today more than ever before. It is quite often the case that the building of a new home is left largely in the hands of its mistress.

There are several good and practical reasons for such an arrangement. In the first place, the woman does or should spend more time in the house than her husband. It is her duty and most always her pleasure to keep the inside of the house in order. She is usually a closer observer in such matters and nearly always has better taste than her husband. Another mighty good reason, from the husband's standpoint, is that he will not have to listen to the disagreeable phrase, "I told you so!"

Of Help to Visitors.

The house numbers at Pasadena, Cal., are placed on the curb in front of each residence, conspicuous numbers being placed on a white rectangle. At the street crossing the names of the streets are painted on the curbs.

Where Skill Counts.

The theory and practice of agriculture largely rests on the fact that plants can be greatly modified by the condition under which they grow, after being established in the soil. Therein is shown the skill of the cultivator.

MOTHERS TO BE

Should Read Mrs. Monyhan's Letter Published by Her Permission.

Mitchell, Ind.—"Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound helped me so much during the time I was looking forward to the coming of my little one that I am recommending it to other expectant mothers. Before taking it, some days I suffered with neuralgia so badly that I thought I could not live, but after taking three bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound I was entirely relieved of neuralgia, I had gained in strength and was able to go around and do all my housework. My baby when seven months old weighed 19 pounds and I feel better than I have for a long time. I never had any medicine do me so much good."—Mrs. PEARL MONYHAN, Mitchell, Ind.

Good health during maternity is a most important factor to both mother and child, and many letters have been received by the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass., telling of health restored during this trying period by the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Hoovering.

Sloan, age four, had been told many times that Mr. Hoover wishes him to save on the sugar and quite cheerily has he joined the Hooverites. One day his grandmother was reading to him and after a time she said: "Sloan grandmother must rest her eyes now." He turned and looked at her and said: "You don't mean to tell me you are Hoovering on your eyes, do you?"

GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER

has been a household remedy all over the civilized world for more than half a century for constipation, intestinal troubles, torpid liver and the generally depressed feeling that accompanies such disorders. It is a most valuable remedy for indigestion or nervous dyspepsia and liver trouble bringing on headache, coming up of food, palpitation of heart and many other symptoms. A few doses of August Flower will immediately relieve you. It is a gentle laxative. Ask your druggist. Sold in all civilized countries.—Adv.

Building Stalwart Character.

Stalwart character, that invaluable possession which, partly because it is an invisible possession, often is hard to understand, is just the net result of daily devotion to duty.

Garfield Tea, by purifying the blood eradicates rheumatism, dyspepsia and many chronic ailments. Adv.

When a man offers you something for nothing walk around it.

It is now proposed to have a woman in the British cabinet.

Both Quality: And Quantity

Try Yager's Liniment, the great external remedy for rheumatism, neuralgia, sciatica, sprains, chest pains, backache, cuts and bruises.

This liniment has wonderful curative powers, penetrates instantly, and gives prompt relief from pain.

It is the most economical liniment to buy, for the large 35 cent bottle contains more than the usual 50 cent bottle of liniment.

35c Per Bottle AT ALL DEALERS

YAGER'S LINIMENT RELIEVES PAIN

GILBERT BROS. & CO.
BALTIMORE, MD.

CHILDREN WHO ARE SICKLY

TRADE MARK

Mothers who value the health of their children should never be without MOTHER GRAY'S SWEET POWDERS FOR CHILDREN, for use when needed. They tend to Break up Colds, Relieve Feverishness, Worms, Constipation, Headache, Teething disorders and Stomach Troubles. Don't accept any Substitute. *Used by Mothers for 31 years.* Sold by Druggists everywhere 25 cts. Trial package FREE. Address THE MOTHER GRAY CO., LE ROY, N. Y.

When You Need a Good Tonic
Take BABEK
THE QUICK AND SURE CURE FOR
Malaria, Chills, Fever and Grippe
CONTAINS NO QUININE
ALL DRUGGISTS or by Parcel Post, prepaid, from Kloczewski & Co., Washington, D. C.

PERSISTENT COUGHS
are dangerous. Relief is prompt from Piso's Remedy for Coughs and Colds. Effective and safe for young and old. No opiates in
PISO'S

American Women No Slackers

We can well be proud of our American girls and women. In France and England women are taking up the work of men resolutely, and have shown their ability to do almost all kinds of work. When it becomes necessary women will show their worth in countless shops, stores, factories and offices. No one hears them complain of their hard work. These are the days when American men have cause to respect, love and honor their mothers, wives and sisters. If a woman is borne down by the weakness and sufferings of womankind, she should be helped by a herbal tonic made with glycerin which has had such uniform success during the past half century. She should be *well*, instead of sick and suffering; *healthy and vigorous*, instead of worn-out and weak; bright eyes, clear skin, rosy cheeks—you wouldn't think it was the same woman, and it's all due to the use of a few bottles of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. All druggists. Tablets or liquid. Tablets, 60c.

What this medicine has done for thousands of delicate women, it will do for you. If you're over-worked and debilitated, it will build you up—if you're borne down with the chronic aches, pains and weaknesses peculiar to your sex, it relieves and cures. It regulates and promotes the proper functions of womanhood. This old and tried Prescription of Dr. Pierce's invigorates the system, purifies the blood, improves digestion, and restores health, flesh and strength. Consult the specialist at Dr. Pierce's Invalids' Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y., for free confidential medical advice or for free book on Women's diseases.—Adv.

OLD SORES, ULCERS AND ECZEMA VANISH

Good, Old, Reliable Peterson's Ointment Stops Itching Instantly.

"Had 51 ulcers on my legs. Doctors wanted to cut off leg. Peterson's Ointment cured me."—Wm. J. Nichols, 40 Wilder St., Rochester, N. Y.

Get a large box for 30 cents at any druggist, says Peterson, and money back if it doesn't help you at once. Always keep Peterson's Ointment in the house. Fine for burns, scalds, bruises, and the surest remedy for skin diseases, pimples, itching eczema and piles the world has ever known.

"Peterson's Ointment is the best for bleeding and itching piles I have ever found."—Major Charles E. Whitney, Vineyard Haven, Mass.

"Peterson's Ointment has given great satisfaction for Salt Rheum."—Mrs. J. L. Weiss, Cuylerville, N. Y.

All druggists sell it, recommend it. Adv.

War's Cabaret.

First Soldier—"Hear that shell whistling!" Second Soldier—"Yes, music with your meals!"

Catarrh Cannot Be Cured

by LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a local disease, greatly influenced by constitutional conditions. HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE will cure catarrh. It is taken internally and acts through the Blood on the Mucous Surfaces of the System. HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE is composed of some of the best tonics known, combined with some of the best blood purifiers. The perfect combination of the ingredients in HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE is what produces such wonderful results in catarrhal conditions.
Druggists 75c. Testimonials free.
F. J. Cheney & Co., Props., Toledo, O.

It only takes a slight jolt to knock the patriotism out of some fellows.

The fewer steps a man takes the longer his shoes last.

As Age Advances the Liver Requires

occasional slight stimulation.

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price But Great in its Good Work

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS

correct

CONSTIPATION

Genuine bears signature Brent Good

Colorless or Pale Faces usually indicate the absence of Iron in the blood, a condition which will be greatly helped by **Carter's Iron Pills**

Accurate Information.

"What's the proletariat, Pat?"

"It's that part of Russia they're all fighting so about. You ought to be ashamed of yourself not to read the papers, son, about what's doing in the world."

Whenever there is a tendency to constipation, sick headache or biliousness, take a cup of Garfield Tea. All druggists. Adv.

It is easy to find nine people out of ten who are willing to do the shouting while the tenth does the work.

Sore Eyes, Blood-Shot Eyes, Watery Eyes, Sticky Eyes, all healed promptly with nightly applications of Roman Eye Balsam. Adv.

You may be sure of one thing—you can't be too sure of anything.

An old bachelor says that marriage is a synonym for trouble.

No Raise In Price Of This Great Remedy

HILL'S CASCARA BROMIDE QUININE

The standard cold cure for 20 years—in tablet form—safe, sure, no opiates—cures cold in 24 hours—grip in 3 days. Money back if it fails. Get the genuine box with Red top and Mr. Hill's picture on it. Costs less, gives more, saves money. 24 Tablets for 25c.

At Any Drug Store

Soothe Your Itching Skin With Cuticura

Soap 25c. Ointment 25c & 50c

Are Your Livestock and Poultry Free From Lice?

Don't use a liquid insecticide in cold weather. It is dangerous—Use DR. DAVID ROBERTS'

DIOLICE and Poultry Louse Powder

Effective dry powders that are inexpensive and easy to apply, 50c and $1.25.

Read the Practical Home Veterinarian

Send for free booklet on Abortion in Cows

If no dealer in your town, write

Dr. David Roberts' Vet. Co., 100 Grand Avenue, Waukesha, Wis.

Wanted—Men or Women Salesmen.

No canvassing. Sales come easy with our plan and your assistance. Selling Operola Cabinet Talking Machines from your home. Adv. furnished free. One salesman each county. Write quick. Wm. John & Co., Dept. 2, Cincinnati, O.

MEXICO Advertising and selling; catalogs; library's service yearly $12; distribution; mail charges plus $5 each hundred. Address VEGLIO, 401 "La Nacional" Avenida 5 De Mayo, Mexico, D. F.

Playmates.

Among my friends there is an "only child" who is the wife of a prominent man. One day, making an unexpected call, a visitor found her in tears because she was expected to entertain some important friends of her husband that evening. "I don't know how I'm going to go through with it," she sobbed. "You've no idea how afraid of meeting strangers I am. They terrify me and leave me breathless and tongue-tied and wanting to run away and hide. How can my husband succeed with such a wife?" she asked passionately. "Oh, my mother is to blame for this; she never would allow me to have playmates or to make friends, and now I don't know how!"—Exchange.

RECIPE FOR GRAY HAIR.

To half pint of water add 1 oz. Bay Rum, a small box of Barbo Compound, and ¼ oz. of glycerine. Any druggist can put this up or you can mix it at home at very little cost. Full directions for making and use come in each box of Barbo Compound. It will gradually darken streaked, faded gray hair, and make it soft and glossy. It will not color the scalp, is not sticky or greasy, and does not rub off. Adv.

Safe Course.

"Why did you give your wife that pearl necklace? Don't you know pearls are signs of tears?"

"Yes, I know they would be, if she didn't get 'em."

Important to Mothers

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, that famous old remedy for infants and children, and see that it

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

In Use for Over 30 Years.

Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria

Their Office.

"Those flowers are a sheet of color." "Naturally. They're bedding plants."

Piles Cured in 6 to 14 Days

Druggists refund money if PAZO OINTMENT fails to cure Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles. First application gives relief. 50c.

The payroll of the United States army and navy is now nearly $100,000,000 a month.

As we grow more sensible, we refuse drug cathartics and take instead Nature's herb cure, Garfield Tea. Adv.

Over 15 per cent of the munition workers in Lyons, France, are women.

If Worms or Tapeworm persist in your system, it is because you have not yet tried the real Vermifuge, Dr. Peery's "Dead Shot." One dose does the work. Adv.

Things go better for people who take them as they come.

Scenes of Prosperity

Are Common in Western Canada

The thousands of U. S. farmers who have accepted Canada's generous offer to settle on homesteads or buy farm land in her provinces have been well repaid by bountiful crops of wheat and other grains.

Where you can buy **good farm land at $15 to $30 per acre—get $2 a bushel for wheat and raise 20 to 45 bushels to the acre** you are bound to make money—that's what you can do in Western Canada.

In the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta you can get a

HOMESTEAD OF 160 ACRES FREE

and other land at very low prices.

During many years Canadian wheat fields have averaged 20 bushels to the acre—many yields as high as 45 bushels to the acre. Wonderful crops also of **Oats, Barley, and Flax. Mixed Farming** is as profitable an industry as grain raising. Good schools, churches; markets convenient, climate excellent. Write for literature and particulars as to reduced railway rates to Supt. of Immigration, Ottawa, Can., or to

J. P. JAFFRAY
Cor. Walnut and Broad Sts.
Philadelphia, Pa.
Canadian Government Agent

BIG INCREASE IN FOOD SUPPLY IS DEMANDED

Agricultural Department's Program for 1918 Points Out Needs of Nation and Allies.

GROW MORE SPRING WHEAT

Necessity of Producing Large Supply of Foods and Feedstuffs Is Emphasized—More Hogs Demanded—South Is Urged to Feed Itself.

Washington, D. C.—The planting of an increased acreage to spring wheat and the production of an increased supply of other food products and of live stock, especially hogs, is recommended in a supplementary food production program issued by the United States department of agriculture.

This program re-emphasizes and amplifies the food-production program for 1918 issued by the department in August, 1917, and other suggestions made in the fall and the first of this year regarding increased pork production and increased production of foodstuffs in the South. Taken in connection with the recommendations previously made, it suggests in full the proposals which the department thinks it desirable to offer with a view to secure enough meat and dairy products, cereals, sugar and other staple and perishable foods, wool and cotton for the nation, its armies, and the allies. It gives suggestions for the approaching spring operations, based upon the latest available information as to the condition of the fall-planted crops of winter wheat and rye and as to the number of meat and dairy animals reported for 1917. They represent the best thought of the specialists of the department who have had the benefit of advice from agricultural leaders throughout the country.

Our Best Efforts Required.

"Notwithstanding an increased production of staple crops in the United States in 1917, there is need for more food," the program states. "Taking into account our own needs, the needs of the nations associated with us in this war, and the needs of friendly neutral nations, our best efforts will be required to provide enough food in 1918. Whether the war continues or not, the demands on this country, because of the increasing population and the needs of Europe will be great. An especially strong demand will be made on this country for meats and live stock. In 1917, notwithstanding the many difficulties encountered, the farmers planted the largest acreages in the history of the nation, harvested record crops of most things except wheat, and succeeded in greatly increasing the number of live stock."

"The situation is such that chief emphasis should be given to the production of the great staple food products, with special stress on wheat and hogs, the leading war foods."

The South is urged to provide food for its own people and feed for its live stock and then to plant as much cotton as can well be cultivated and harvested. To raisers of hogs and beef animals the world need for meats and fats is made clear. Farmers are urged to join with the men on the ranges in providing sheep whose wool is needed to equip soldiers.

The program discusses the farm labor problem, points out the lines of effort for relief, and outlines the activities of the federal and state agencies to furnish assistance.

Spring Wheat.

In dealing with the question of spring wheat, the program states:

The acreage of spring wheat should be increased in order to make certain that we shall have an adequate supply of wheat for our own uses and to meet the needs of the allies.

"While the area of winter wheat sown in 1917 was the largest on record, the condition of the crop, as reported on December 1, was the lowest ever recorded, indicating a probable production of only 540,000,000 bushels. Whether the actual production will be greater or less than the estimate will depend upon conditions prevailing between now and the time of harvest. If there were planted to spring wheat in the United States this year an acreage equal to the sum of the record planting in each spring wheat state within the last ten years, there would be sown approximately 23,300,000 acres. If there should be planted an acreage equal to the sum of the record planting for each state within the last five years there would be sown approximately 21,000,000 acres. The record planting for any year was 20,381,000, in 1911. The acreage for 1917 was 18,511,000.

"The department of agriculture has carefully studied all these records and other data in connection with the present war conditions and needs, and believes that it will be possible this year to secure an acreage in excess of the record acreage which was planted in 1911. It is believed that increased acreages can be secured in states and sections where spring-wheat production is known to be reasonably promising, and that such increases can be made without upsetting farm plans.

The total acreage will be greatly influenced by what is done in Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana and Idaho, where the conditions have not been the most favorable and where, in some sections, they have been decidedly unfavorable during the past two years. North Dakota's acreage in the last five years was that of 1917—7,000,000; Minnesota's, 3,200,000 in 1917; Montana's, 390,000 in 1913, and Idaho's, 200,000 in 1913. North Dakota's record acreage in the last five years was 8,350,000 in 1915; Minnesota's 4,150,000 in 1913; Montana's 1,122,000 in 1917, and Idaho's 375,000 in 1917. North Dakota's five-year average (1912-1916) was 7,657,000; Minnesota's 3,995,000; Montana's 566,000, and Idaho's 231,000. Montana's annual planting has shown increases during the last four years as follows: 1914-15, 321,000; 1915-16, 185,000; 1916-17, 187,000. What these states can do this spring it is difficult to determine.

It is hoped that many farmers, especially in the northern part of the corn belt, will find it possible to plant five to ten acres additional in wheat. In some cases they will plant more. In a number of states in the eastern and central portions of the country where spring wheat has not been grown in recent years, the crop is now being reestablished and it is recommended that this movement be encouraged.

To a small extent the acreage in oats, if necessary, could be reduced in the interest of wheat. Likewise, a very small portion of the acreage which normally would be planted to corn in the northern part of the corn belt might be sown to spring wheat.

If the acreage of spring wheat indicated for some of the states cannot be planted, the barley acreage, which is known to grow better in some localities, might be increased. The use of barley for food is increasing in this country and it is a welcome food in Europe.

Summary of Other Recommendations.

Following is a summary of other important recommendations regarding cereals, meat, poultry, and perishables.

Hogs. The number of hogs should be increased by at least 15 per cent during the year 1918.

Sugar. Effort should be made to maintain the acreage of sugar cane and sugar beets, and to increase these areas in so far as these crops are well established or are necessary to sound agricultural practice.

Production of satisfactory substitutes for sugar, including sorghum, corn and cane sirup, maple products and honey can and should be increased.

Sorghum sirup, it is pointed out, may be produced in nearly every state in the Union, and increased production of sorghum sweets would enable the public to conserve still further the sugar supply in the form most available for transportation to our soldiers.

Dairy Products. The supply of dairy products should be maintained to meet the needs of this country and to help supply the increasing demands of the allies.

Poultry. Poultry production should be increased greatly, especially in back yards and on farms where waste material is available and the purchase of expensive grains and other material is not required.

Corn. An acreage of corn approximately equal to that of 1917 should be planted, with possible slight reductions in certain sections to free areas for spring wheat.

Oats, Barley, Rice, Buckwheat and Flaxseed. The area in oats should be maintained, especially in regions and on soils which are not so well adapted to other grains, but with a small reduction to provide for increasing the wheat acreage. Barley production should be increased in regions where it grows best, especially in the northern edge of the corn belt and in sections north and west of the belt; and rice, buckwheat and flaxseed production should be maintained and, if possible, increased.

Grain Sorghums. The production of grain sorghums (kafir, milo, feterita, etc.) should be increased greatly throughout the drier portion of the Plains region. Kafirs are the most certain grain crops in this section and they can be made to supplement wheat as human food and to replace corn as animal food.

Potatoes. The normal acreage of Irish and sweet potatoes should be maintained in 1918, notwithstanding the large crops in 1917.

Hay, Forage and Pastures. Wherever feasible, the area devoted to hay, forage and silage crops should be increased and these products should be used to a greater extent in place of grains and other concentrates.

Beef Animals. The number of beef animals should be maintained and, in areas where it is clearly the best range and farm practice, should be increased.

Beans, Peas and Peanuts. The production of beans and peas should be increased in regions to which they are adapted, because of their high food value, keeping qualities, and availability for domestic or export trade. Soy beans and peanuts should be increased in order to supplement beans and peas as human food, as a source of much needed oil, and as animal feeds.

Perishables: (a) Market gardens near large consuming centers should be increased so as to meet, as nearly as possible, the needs of the community, and in order to obviate the necessity of transporting such products from distant points.

It is important to do all that is possible to relieve the strain upon transportation facilities.

(b) The planting of home gardens, especially for family needs and for preserving food for future use, again should be emphasized.

(c) The commercial production of perishables generally should be increased above normal wherever it is reasonably clear that transportation and marketing facilities will be available.

GREAT DRIVE FOR SHIPYARD HELP

Call for 250,000 Volunteers to Aid in Speeding the New Merchant Fleet.

TO BE READY WHEN CALLED

Reserve Organization Formed to Complete Gigantic Program to Win War—Good Pay and Living Conditions.

The United States Shipyard Volunteers of the Public Service Reserve, a reserve organization of American mechanics, skilled workers in many lines of trade, has been formed to bring to completion the gigantic shipbuilding program necessary to win the war. Two hundred and fifty thousand workmen are to be enrolled and they will stand ready, when called to go to the shipyards and speed America's merchant fleet to completion.

An appeal for volunteers has been made by the department of labor, the council of national defense, the shipping board, the 20,000 four-minute men, governors of the various states, organized labor and business men. The aim is to fill all the present and future needs of the government's shipyards.

Pay of volunteers will be in accordance with the prevailing wage in the shipyards at the time they are called. Construction of houses for the workers is being pushed with energy, and the necessary homes will be ready when the men are called.

Preliminaries Are Arranged.

All preliminary work, such as the building of shipyards and shipways, construction of housing facilities, preparation and transportation of material, and the training of workmen, is being rushed to completion. Thus the organization of the shipyard volunteers is being hastened with energy and enthusiasm.

Volunteers are requested to go to the nearest enrollment agent of the public service reserve or state council of defense and sign up. Should there be no enrolling agent in the vicinity, they are asked to write to Edward N. Hurley, chairman of the United States shipping board, Washington.

Cards are issued to all applicants, bearing statements of the purpose of the shipyard volunteers, classifying them according to trades and asking signers to respond when called. Buttons will be given to volunteers bearing the inscription, "U. S. Shipyard Volunteers." This button is to be an honorary recognition of the wearer's willingness to sacrifice personal desires for public need. In addition, the worker will receive a certificate signed by Chairman Hurley, which reads:

"This is to certify (name of volunteer) of (city, state), has enrolled in the United States Shipyard Volunteers of Public Service Reserve to aid the nation in its imperative needs for merchant ships with which to overcome the submarine menace and maintain our forces at the front."

Quota of Each State.

Each state has been assigned a quota, based upon the population and industries. The quota is as follows:

Maine	2,972	New Jersey	11,348
New Hamp.	1,698	Pennsylvania	32,771
Vermont	1,399	Ohio	19,802
Massachusetts	14,321	Indiana	10,847
Rhode Island	2,355	Illinois	23,662
Connecticut	4,786	Michigan	11,734
New York	39,528	Wisconsin	9,611
Minnesota	8,762	Alabama	3,904
Iowa	8,531	Mississippi	7,488
Missouri	11,812	Arkansas	6,022
North Dakota	2,684	Louisiana	7,064
South Dakota	2,393	Oklahoma	8,492
Nebraska	4,400	Texas	17,023
Kansas	6,330	Montana	1,583
Delaware	811	Idaho	1,621
Maryland	6,250	Wyoming	618
Dist. of Col.	1,390	Colorado	3,520
Virginia	8,453	New Mexico	1,428
West Virginia	5,327	Arizona	888
N. Carolina	9,264	Utah	1,690
S. Carolina	6,253	Nevada	386
Georgia	11,001	Washington	5,906
Florida	3,435	Oregon	3,204
Kentucky	8,260	California	11,310
Tennessee	7,952		

Trades Needed in Shipbuilding.

The department of labor has provided the following list showing the kind of trades most needed in shipbuilding, and a special appeal is addressed to men in those occupations to enroll in the United States Shipyard volunteers:

Acetylene and electrical welders, asbestos workers, blacksmiths, anglesmiths, drop-forge men, flange turners, furnace men, boilermakers, riveters, reamers, carpenters, ship carpenters, dock builders, chippers and calkers, electrical workers, electricians, wiremen, crane operators, foundry workers, laborers (all kinds), loftsmen, template makers, machinists and machine hands (all sorts), helpers, painters, plumbers and pipe fitters, sheet metal workers, coppersmiths, shipfitters, structural iron workers, erectors, bolters up, cementers and crane men.

Life's Inspirations.

There is no greater joy than the feeling that some act of ours has inspired another to be brave and strong. One of the beautiful things about right doing is that it is an inspiration to others. No life is a real success which has not scattered inspiration along the way.

Just Human Nature.

Another reason why a man is a man is because he would rather lose $50 in a speculation than 50 cents through a hole in his pocket.—Dallas News.

Touching on Courtship.

Touching courtship in other days, several Romeos contribute to column levity of the hour. One asks: "Remember the time you had her out buggy riding and she asked you if you liked buckwheat or corn cakes best, and you asked her why she wanted to know, and she stuttered, 'B-e-c-a-u-s-e,' and you both tittered, eh?"—Pittsburgh Post.

Sugar From Palms.

Sugar is extracted from 16 varieties of palms that grow in Ceylon.

LUCKY STRIKE CIGARETTE

Until this new "smoke" was made you could never have a real Burley tobacco cigarette. It's the best yet.

IT'S TOASTED

The toasting brings out the delicious flavor of that fine old Kentucky Burley. You never tasted anything so agreeable—think what roasting does for peanuts.

Guaranteed by The American Tobacco Co. INCORPORATED

Win the War by Preparing the Land

Sowing the Seed and Producing Bigger Crops

Work in Joint Effort the Soil of the United States and Canada

CO-OPERATIVE FARMING IN MAN POWER NECESSARY TO WIN THE BATTLE FOR LIBERTY

The Food Controllers of the United States and Canada are asking for greater food production. Scarcely 100,000,000 bushels of wheat are available to be sent to the allies overseas before the crop harvest. Upon the efforts of the United States and Canada rests the burden of supply.

Every Available Tillable Acre Must Contribute; Every Available Farmer and Farm Hand Must Assist

Western Canada has an enormous acreage to be seeded, but man power is short, and an appeal to the United States allies is for more men for seeding operation.

Canada's Wheat Production Last Year was 225,000,000 Bushels; the Demand From Canada Alone for 1918 is 400,000,000 Bushels

To secure this she must have assistance. She has the land but needs the men. The Government of the United States wants every man who can effectively help, to do farm work this year. It wants the land in the United States developed first of course; but it also wants to help Canada. Whenever we find a man we can spare to Canada's fields after ours are supplied, we want to direct him there.

Apply to our Employment Service, and we will tell you where you can best serve the combined interests.

Western Canada's help will be required not later than April 5th. Wages to competent help, $50.00 a month and up, board and lodging.

Those who respond to this appeal will get a warm welcome, good wages, good board and find comfortable homes. They will get a rate of one cent a mile from Canadian boundary points to destination and return.

For particulars as to routes and places where employment may be had apply to: **U. S. EMPLOYMENT SERVICE, DEPARTMENT OF LABOR**

How Did It Happen?

Judge—"What is the verdict of the jury?" Foreman—"Your honor, the jury are all of one mind—temporarily insane."—Everybody's Magazine.

No Older Than Your Face.

Is true in most cases. Then keep your face fair and young with Cuticura Soap and touches of Cuticura Ointment as needed. For free samples address, "Cuticura, Dept. X, Boston." Sold by druggists and by mail. Soap 25, Ointment 25 and 50.—Adv.

The Methodist church in Japan has gained about 12 per cent in membership during the last year.

Dr. Pierce's Pellets are best for liver, bowels and stomach. One little Pellet for a laxative, three for a cathartic. Ad.

State prisoners in New York are to be used for the cultivation of farms during the war.

Only One "BROMO QUININE"

To get the genuine, call for full name LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE. Look for signature of E. W. GROVE. Cures a Cold in One Day. 30c.

Courtship is merely the preliminary skirmish before the regular battle.

HOUSEWIFE

DON'T TAKE A CHANCE OF STEAMING, BURNING OR SCALDING YOUR HANDS, USE THE

NEVER SLIP PAN LIFTER

One of the most valuable and indispensable Kitchen necessities invented; easily adjusted, solidly constructed, heavily tinned so as not to rust, and will last a lifetime.

PRICE, 25c., Postpaid.

AGENTS CAN MAKE BIG MONEY—We require agents in every part of the country. Present agents are making Big Money selling NEVER SLIP PAN LIFTERS in their locality. Send 25c. for sample and special inducements to representatives.

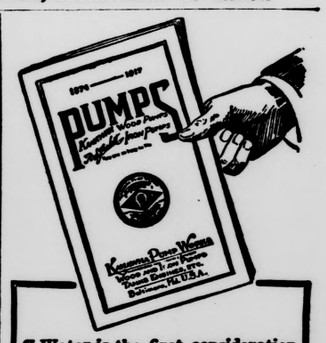
KITCHEN NOVELTY COMPANY
1011 Chestnut Street Philadelphia, Pa.

OUR TRICKS puzzles and novelties beat them all. Send 15c for samples or stamp for catalog. LEES MFG. CO., Box 167, Watertown, Connecticut

Tuberculosis, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, Catarrh; send stamp for interesting booklet, these and other ailments. Teebee Specialties Co., Saranac Lake, N.Y.

DOCTOR BILLS ABOLISHED—Murato, best system regulator known. Am over 70; attribute good health to Murato. $1 prepaid. Max Rivals, Biloxi, Ohio

Send for Free Samples Cold Cream, Corn Cure, Foot Base, Mentholine, Pile Cure. LABORATORIES DORNELL CO., Inc., Ltd., Great Barrington, Mass.



¶ Water is the first consideration of the home and farm. What kind of a pump to use? Our catalog will help you solve the problem. Our experience is at your service. Ask your dealer for our pumps.

KANAWHA PUMP WORKS
BALTIMORE, MARYLAND.

GIRLS Be stylish; have your waist Hemstitched or Picot Edged. Latest crase. Inexpensive. All work guaranteed. Descriptive circular free. SINGER HEMSTITCHING CO., Winfield, KANSAS

PATENTS Watson E. Coleman, Washington, D.C. Books free. Highest references. Best results.

AGENTS Gas Lighters held over gas, lights itself. No friction kind. Sample 10c. Self Lighting Co., 241 Wyckoff St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

SELL the Instantaneous Fire Extinguisher; a repeater, 100% profit. Write for particulars. H. S. Laird Co., Box 1415, St. Petersburg, Fla.

For Sale 100 choice Richland Co., Ohio farms; black sand district: on pikes; telephones, interurbans, schools. S. F. Stambaugh, Shelby, O.

GAIN WEIGHT Build up without medicine, exercise or inconvenience. Particulars 2c. F. Hindshaw, 4760 17th Street, San Francisco, Calif.

LADIES' HOSIERY Fibre 79c; silk $1.35; lisle 45c; full fashioned; guaranteed; postpaid; all colors. Collins, 4054 Aspen St., Philadelphia, Pa.

RHEUMATISM Use Balcan Animal Oil. Save doctor bills. Satisfaction guaranteed. 50c a jar. BALCAN CO., 949 W. 41st St., New York

FOR SALE or exchange for oil or mining stock. F. STROMBECK, 2308 5th Ave., Moline, Ill.

CATCHY New Marching Song—Yankee Doodle Dixie, 10c; 3 for 25c. Address Lilla Clark, 3600 Franklin Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

BUY KANSAS WHEAT LAND one crop pays for it. $15 to $60 per acre. Write Roy Bonebrake, Stockton, Kas.

Schweaksville, Pa. An excellent 114 acre farm, good buildings good soil, woodland, 1 mile from station, $4000.00. Francis W. Wank

WRITE O'DONNELL, Hippee Bldg., Des Moines, Iowa; list of improved Canadian farms, $10 to $15 an acre. Can use securities. Correspondence confidential.

North American Moose.

The moose is the largest living representative of the deer family, and is found in North America. The elk is native of northern Europe and is considered by many zoologists to be the same species, except that it is smaller. A full grown moose may be six and one-half to seven feet tall at the shoulder and weigh 1,000 to 1,500 pounds. On account of endurance and strength the moose is frequently symbolic, persons of unusual power being said to be "As strong as a bull moose."

Father of Punctuation.

The present system of punctuation, now used in all modern languages with but insignificant variations, was introduced in the first half of the fifteenth century by a Venetian printer named Aldus Manutius. He is the real father of punctuation marks—of the full stop, comma, semicolon, colon, question and exclamation marks, apostrophe and inverted commas. Manutius' system was adopted later by all printers until it finally established itself throughout Europe.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

HOG RESOLUTION.

At a special meeting of the Town Board held on Monday evening last, a Resolution was passed permitting hogs to be raised within the Town limits during the War period.

This action was taken by the Board after carefully considering the question. It will be necessary for anyone desiring to raise hogs within the town limits to secure a permit from the Board of Health.

By order of the
TOWN COMMISSIONERS.

Public Sale!

The undersigned, will sell at Public Sale at the
MIDDLETOWN HOTEL STABLES
Saturday, March 9, '18
At 1.30 o'clock, P. M.

25 Head of

Holstein Cattle

CONSISTING OF

14 Cows, 10 Heifers and 1 Bull

Some with calf, others close springers.

SALE POSITIVE, RAIN OR SHINE.

TERNS OF SALE

All sums of $20 and under, cash; over that amount a credit of Eight months will be given by the purchaser giving a bankable note with approved endorser, interest will be added from day of sale. No goods to be removed until these terms complied with.

Jas. T. Shallcross.

Eugene Racine, Auctioneer.

Chestertown--Elkton Bus Line, Inc.

Owing to the Bohemia Bridge being damaged by ice and closed by the County Commissioners, we are compelled to run our busses on a different route and schedule to accommodate the public.

WEEK-DAY SCHEDULE GOING SOUTH.

Effective March 1, 1918

	A M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Elkton		10.50	12.25	5.35
Chesapeake City		11.10	12.45	5.55
St. Augustine		11.20	12.55	6.05
Mt. Pleasant		11.30	1.05	6.15
Armstrong		11.40	1.15	6.25
Middletown		11.45	1.20	6.30
Leave				
Middletown		11.50	1.25	6 35
Warwick		12.10	1.45	6.55
Cecilton		12 30	2.05	7.15
Fredericktown		12.40	2.15	7.25
Georgetown		12.45	2.20	7 30
Galena	7.45	12.50	2 30	7.40
Locust Grove	7.55		2.40	
Kennedyville	8.10		2.55	
Chestertown	8.30		3.20	

WEEK-DAY SCHEDULE GOING NORTH.

	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Chestertown		8.30		3.30
Kennedyville		8 55		3.50
Locust Grove		9 10		4.10
Galena	8 00	9.20	1 30	4.20
Georgetown	8.05	9.25	1.35	
Fredericktown	8 10	9.30	1.40	
Cecilton	8.30	9.40	2.00	
Warwick	8.50	10.00	2.20	
Middletown	9.10	10.15	2.40	
Leave				
Middletown	9.20	10.20	2.45	
Armstrong	9.25	10.25	2.55	
Mt Pleasant	9.30	10.30	3.05	
St. Augustine	9.50	10.50	3 10	
Chesapeake City	10.00	11.00	3.40	
Elkton	10.20	11 20	4.00	

SUNDAY SCHEDULE GOING SOUTH.

	A. M.	P. M.
Elkton		12.25
Chesapeake City		12.55
St. Augustine		12.45
Mt. Pleasant		1.05
Armstrong		1.15
Middletown		1.20
Leave		
Middletown		1.25
Warwick		1.45
Cecilton		2.05
Fredericktown		2.15
Georgetown		2.20
Galena	7.45	2.30
Locust Grove	7.55	2.40
Kennedyville	8.10	2.55
Chestertown	8.30	3.20

SUNDAY SCHEDULE GOING NORTH.

Chestertown	8.30	3.30
Kennedyville	8.55	3.50
Locust Grove	9.10	4.10
Galena	9.20	4.20
Georgetown	9 25	
Fredericktown	9.30	
Cecilton	9 40	
Warwick	10 00	
Middletown	10.15	
Leave		
Middletown	10.20	
Armstrong	10.25	
Mt. Pleasant	10.30	
St. Augustine	10.50	
Chesapeake City	11.00	
Elkton	11.20	

Large comfortable enclosed Busses running on a slower schedule.

RATES.

Chestertown	$ .00
Kennedyville	.30
Locust Grove	.45
Galena	.60
Georgetown	.70
Fredericktown	.75
Cecilton	.90
Warwick	1.15
Middletown	1.40
Armstrong	1.50
Mt. Pleasant	1.60
St. Augustine	1.85
Chesapeake City	2.00
Elkton	2 30
Elkton	$ .00
Chesapeake City	.30
St. Augustine	.45
Mt. Pleasant	.70
Armstrong	.80
Middletown	.90
Warwick	1 15
Cecilton	1.40
Fredericktown	1.55
Georgetown	1.60
Galena	1.70
Locust Grove	1.85
Kennedyville	2.00
Chestertown	2.30

We wish to maintain schedule time as far as possible, but we are not responsible for delays.

CHESTERTOWN-ELKTON BUS LINE, Inc.

Public Sale!

Having rented my farm, I will sell without reserve my entire Personal Property, consisting of stock and implements, one 1-2 miles from State Road Station, and 1 1-4 miles from Christiana,

Friday, March 15th, 1918

At 11 o'clock, A. M.

The following described Personal Property, to-wit:

5 Horses

These horses will work or drive anywhere. One colt coming three years old.

13 Milch Cows

Consisting of four fresh ones and the rest milking some. One Durham bull.

FOUR SHOATS

FARMING IMPLEMENTS

Two farm wagons, in good order; 1 hay rigging, 1 dearborn, nearly new; 1 two seated carriage, 1 rubber tire york wagon, sleigh and bells, 1 roller, 1 11-horse B & H grain drill, 1 7 ft. Deering binder, nearly new; 1 Deering mower, nearly new; 1 riding cultivator, 1 spring-tooth harrow, 2 walking cultivators, horse rake, hay tedder, 1, 2, 3 and 4 horse trees, single trees and plows, hay fork and rope, 1 corn sheller, 1 fan, half bushels, carriage pole and other articles to numerous to mention.

HARNESS--Four sets of carriage harness, 3 sets wagon harness, 1 set double carriage harness, 3 sets double lines, collars and bridles.

DAIRY FIXTURES---One American separator, 1 good churn, milk bucket and other dairy fixtures.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE---Two bedsteads, chairs, 2 stoves and other things. FIFTY HENS.

TERMS

Sums of $25 and under cash will be required, over that amount 6 months credit will be allowed the purchaser giving a bankable note with approved security added from day of sale. Nothing to be removed until settled for.

JOHN MOODY

W. S. ARMSTRONG, Auc.

Public Sale!

The undersigned, will sell at Public Sale on the farm where he now resides, 1 1-4 miles south of Port Penn,

THURSDAY, MARCH 14th, 1918

At 10 o'clock, A. M., Sharp,

The following described Personal Property, to-wit:

16 Head of

Horses and Colts

No. 1. REX, gray Percheron Stallion, 11 years old, none better.

No. 2. MAY, black mare, 7 years old, good driver, work anywhere.

No 3. PRINCE, black horse, 4 years old, part Percheron, good all around horse.

No. 4. DAN, 3 years old, broken in all harness.

No. 5. WHITE FOOT, dark bay mare, 5 years old, work anywhere, good driver.

No. 6. STAR, bay pacing horse, 5 years old, good all around horse.

No 7 BESSIE, black mare, 5 years old, good worker.

No. 8. WINNEY, iron gray, 3 years old.

No. 9. ALICE, black mare, 9 years old.

Nos. 10 and 11. MABEL and NANCY, pair iron gray mares, 6 years old, part Percheron, make an ideal farm team or road team, should not be separated.

Nos. 12 and 13. Pair 2 year old Colts

No. 14. One year old Colt.

Nos. 15 and 16. Two Weanlings.

10 Head

Good CATTLE

Seven Milch Cows, some fresh, others close springers; 2 Heifers, 1 Holstein Bull, 2 years old.

HOGS.—Twelve head, 4 Poland China Brood Sows, with pigs; 1 Boar, 5 Shoats.

Farming Implements, &c.

Three farm wagons, 1 low-down wagon, 1 dearborn, 1 McCormick Binder, 7-cut, in good order; 2 mowers, in good order, 3 sulky cultivators, in good condition; 2 hand cultivators, 1 double gang plow, 1 double disc plow, 1 John Deere plow, 1 Pilot sulky plow, 1 combination sulky plow, 3 Oliver plows, 1 1-horse plow, 1 roller, 1 2-horse hay rake, 2 2 sections spring-tooth harrows, 1 spike iron frame harrow, 1 Twenty Century manure spreader, 3 hay riggings, 1 hay loader, good order; 1 side delivery rake, in good order; 1 hay derrick, track and rope, 1 hay fork, track, rope and blocks, 1 Disc harrow. 1 grain fan, 1 grindstone, 1 corn planter, 1 sled corn cutter, 1 grain Disc drill, 11-spout; 3 cross cut saws, 1 hand saw, 1 1-2 bushel measure, 1 bushel basket, set platform scales, 1 beam and pea, lot of 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5-horse trees, shovels, forks, hoes, spades, corn knives, hedge knives, vise, drill, forge, anvil and a lot of blacksmith tools.

CARRIAGES AND HARNESS.—3 carriages, 1 nearly new, rubber tire; 1 spindle wagon, 3 sets single carriage harness, 2 sets double carriage harness, 4 sets leather wagon harness, 3 sets chain wagon harness, lot good hair-faced collars lot work bridles, lot halters and plow harness, 1 carriage pole, 1 dearborn pole, 3 wagon tongues.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS AND DAIRY FIXTURES.—Four milk cans, strainer, buckets, cooler, measuring stick, churn, bedsteads and springs, mattresses, feather beds, wardrobes. 5 cots, tables, dishes, mattings, desk, 1 double gun, 1 Breech loading No. 10, screen doors and windows, chairs, chicken coops, cackle, meat bench, barrels, box, old piano

POULTRY.—Six geese, 2 ganders, 1 gobbler, 3 turkey hens.

One-half interest in 65 acres of wheat in the ground.

Terms of Sale

All sums of $20 the cash will be required, over that amount 11 months credit will be allowed, the purchaser giving bankable note with approved security, interest added from day of sale. Nothing to be removed until settled for.

ELWOCD WILLIAMS.

D. P. HUTCHISON, Auc.

The Transcript, $1 00

SHERIFF'S SALES

SHERIFF'S SALE—BY VIRTUE OF a writ of Lev. Fac. to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale at the Middletown Hotel, in Middletown, St. Georges Hundred, New Castle County, Delaware,

ON SATURDAY,
THE 2D DAY OF MARCH, 1918,
at 10 o'clock, A. M.,

the following described Real Estate viz.:

ALL that certain messuage or tract of land, situate, lying, and being in St. Georges Hundred, New Castle County and State of Delaware adjoining lands of Serick F. Shallcross, James T. Shallcross and Jonathan K. Williams, known as The Brick Mill, near Middletown, with a brick mill, brick dwelling house, frame cottage dwelling and other buildings thereon erected, contained within the following metes and bounds.

BEGINNING at a stone set in the middle of the public road leading to the intersecting the public road leading from Odessa to Middletown, thence north forty degrees east, three chains and twenty links to a corner of the Mill Pond; thence north fifteen degrees east five chains and ninety-three links across the Mill Dam; thence north thirteen degrees and fifteen minutes west three chains and forty-seven links; thence north two degrees and fifteen minutes east five chains and twenty links to a stake in the public road leading from the Mill to the road leading from Odessa to Armstrong's Corner; it being a corner for this land and land of James T. Shallcross; thence with the land of said Shallcross (originally a part of this tract) north eighty-seven degrees east seven chains and sixty-one links to a stake set for a corner of this land and land of said Shallcross and Jonathan K. Williams; thence with land of said Williams, south fifteen degrees and fifteen minutes west four chains to a stake; thence south fifteen degrees and thirty minutes east four chains and seventy links to a post; thence south sixty degrees east two chains; thence south fifteen degrees east two chains to a stake; thence south thirty degrees east three chains to a stake a corner for this land and land of Serick F. Shallcross; thence south forty-nine degrees west seventeen chains and nine links to a stake in the centre of the public road leading from this Mill and intersecting the public road leading from Odessa to Middletown aforesaid; thence with the centre of the said road north four degrees and forty-five minutes west nine chains and eighty-one links to the place of Beginning. Containing within said metes and bounds twenty-three acres of land more or less.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Sallie C. Voshell and William H. Voshell, Mortgagors, and to be sold by

THEODORE W. FRANCIS, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Wilmington, Del., Feb. 14, 1918.

SHERIFF'S SALE—BY VIRTUE OF a writ of Lev. Fac. to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale at the Court House, southeast corner of Eleventh and King streets, City of Wilmington, New Castle County, Delaware.

ON SATURDAY
THE 2D DAY OF MARCH 1918
at 10 o'clock, a m.

The following described Real Estate viz:

All that certain lot or parcel of land with a three stored brick messuage thereon erected, situate in the City of Wilmington, New Castle County and State of Delaware, on the westerly side of Market street, between Front and Second streets, bounded and described (according to the original survey thereof by Jonas P. Fairlamb) as follows, that is to say Beginning at a stake standing on the northerly side of Market street at sixty-five feet, six inches broad, and at the middle of the gable end wall, dividing the messuage thereby granted from a messuage late of the heirs of Caleb Way, deceased, the elder; thence with their line north sixty degrees, west one hundred and seventeen feet, seven inches to a stake standing on the southeasterly side of Shipley street at forty-nine feet broad; thence up Shipley street north thirty degrees, east seventeen feet, ten inches to a stake, corner of lot of Samuel Hogg; thence therewith in part, and with a line of Mary Jones' lot at her part, south sixty degrees, east one hundred and seventeen feet, seven inches to a stake on the northwesterly side of Market street aforesaid, and thence down Market street south thirty feet, west seventeen feet, ten inches to the place of beginning. Containing by computation two thousand and ninety-seven feet of land within these bounds be the same more or less.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Jennie Poniecki, Administratrix of the Estate of Maryan F. Poniecki, deceased and Nepomuozna Poniecki, his wife, surviving Mortgagor and to be sold by

THEODORE W. FRANCIS, Sheriff,
Sheriff's Office, Wilmington, Del., Feb. 14, 1918.

SHERIFF'S SALE—BY VIRTUE OF a writ of Lev. Fac. to me directed, will be exposed to public sale at the Court House, southeast corner of Eleventh and King streets. city of Wilmington, New Castle County, Delaware,

ON SATURDAY
THE 2D DAY OF MARCH 1918,
at 10 o'clock, a. m.

The following described Real Estate viz:

All that certain lot or piece of land, with the two-story brick house thereon erected, situated in the City of Wilmington aforesaid, bounded and described as follows, to-wit:

Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Fourth street, at the distance of one hundred and sixty-one feet four inches westerly from the westerly side of Van Buren street, and at the middle of an alley two feet wide between the house on this lot and the one adjoining on the east; thence southerly, parallel with Van Buren street, and passing through the middle of said alley, ninety-three feet two inches to a corner; thence westerly, parallel with Fourth street, fifteen feet eight inches to a corner; thence northerly, parallel with Van Buren street, and passing through the middle of the party wall between the house on this lot and the one adjoining on the west, ninety-three feet two inches to the said southerly side of Fourth street; and thence thereby easterly fifteen feet eight inches to the place of beginning; be the contents thereof what they may, together with the free use and privilege of the above mentioned alley, together with others entitled thereto, forever.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Anna R. Millikin, Administratrix of John T. Millikin, deceased mortgagor and the said Anna R. Millikin, surviving mortgagor, and to be sold by

THEODORE W. FRANCIS, Sheriff
Sheriff's Office, Wilmington, Del., February 15, 1918.

TOWN COMMISSIONERS

—OF—

Town of Middletown, Del.

Walter S. Letherbury, President. Term Expires March 1918.
William N. Donovan, Secretary. Term Expires March 1919.
James Redgrave, Term Expires March 1918.
Elias M. Shallcross, Term Expires March 1919.
John Heldmyer, Jr. Term Expires March 1919.
John S. Crouch, Treasurer. Term Expires March 1918.
Spencer S. Holten, Assessor. Term Expires March 1918.
Daniel W. Stevens, Town Clerk and Collector.
Harry H Hilyard, Town Bailiff.
J. Frank Biggs, Esq., Attorney.

COMMITTEE ON STREETS
Elias M. Shallcross, John Heldmyer, Jr., William N. Donovan.

COMMITTEE ON LIGHT & WATER
James Redgrave, William N. Donovan, John Heldmyer, Jr.

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE
John Heldmyer, Jr., James Redgrave, Elias M. Shallcross.

COMMITTEE ON LAW AND ORDER
William N. Donovan, Elias M. Shallcross, James Redgrave.

BOARD OF HEALTH
Dr. Edward M. Vaughan, Dr. Dorsey W. Lewis, Dr. Norman L. Beale.

Financial Statement of the Commissioners of the Town of Middletown, Delaware, for the Year Ending March 1st, 1918.

RECEIPTS

Balance on hand March 1st, 1917	$ 1,694 77
Note Discounted	1,300 00
H. H Hilyard, Town Bailiff for Fines	1,134 20
Light & Water Commission, Interest on Bonds	1,000 00
Circus, License	25 00
Sale of Disinfecting	8 40
The Diamond State Telephone Co., Pole Tax	127 00
Registered Dogs	90 00
D. W. Stevens, Office Rent	50 00
Light & Water Commission, Office Rent	25 00
D. W. Stevens, Collector 1917 Town Tax	9,393 81
D. W. Stevens, Collector 1917 Road Tax	2,727 72
	$17,575 90

EXPENDITURES

LIGHT & WATER		
Light and Water Rents	$ 2,886 00	
Interest on Light and Water Bonds	1,450 00	$ 4,336 00
NOTE FOR TOWN		
Note discounted for Town purposes	$ 1,300 00	
Discount	28 50	$ 1,328 50
PRINTING		
The Middletown Transcript Co. Inc.	$ 80 13	
The New Era (Freeman & Weber)	53 61	
Wilmington Printing Co.	4 50	$ 138 24
ELECTIONS AND ASSESSMENTS		
Spencer S. Holten	$ 45 00	
Daniel W. Stevens	30 00	$ 75 00
ATTORNEY		
J. Frank Biggs, Esq.	$ 25 00	$ 25 00
BOARD OF HEALTH		
Dr. Edward M. Vaughan,	$ 10 00	
Dr. Dorsey W. Lewis,	10 00	
Dr. Norman L. Beale,	10 00	$ 30 00
POLICE DEPARTMENT		
H. H. Hilyard, Salary	$ 790 00	
H. H. Hilyard, Feeding Prisoners, etc.	106 75	
Ross Hamburg, Extra Officer	136 28	
Ross Hamburg, Uniform	18 50	
William N. Donovan, Uniform and Overcoat for Officer	68 00	
George J. Mayer & Co. Hand Cuffs	8 65	
Traffic Sign Co. Silent Policeman	6 00	
Dr. D. W. Lewis, Pro. service for prisoner	3 00	
A. Lee Bradley, work on Lock-up	17 83	
Arthur Brinkley, white-washing lock-up	6 00	
The Diamond State Telephone Co. Police and Office Telephone	52 08	
Joseph Berkman, Blankets for Lock-up	10 50	
Max Lessin, cleaning uniform	2 00	
E. K. Tyron, stop-watch	7 50	$ 1,233 09
		$ 7,165 83
STREET WORK		
Andrew Fullman	$ 71 05	
Jerry Rhodes	18 00	
William Cox	583 50	
John M. Whitlock	230 36	
W. W. Allen & Son	780 42	
John C. Alston, dragging streets and applying Tar on West Main St.	166 40	
Harry S Brady, hauling stone	6 00	
William Brinkley, hauling stone	6 40	
Eugene Wilson, hauling stone	4 40	
John C. Green, repairing tools	9 75	
Wm E. Dixon, hauling	108 70	
David Little, hauling stone	3 00	
Enoch Todd, hauling stone	4 50	
Delaware Metal Culvert Co. Iron Pipe	75 14	
Birdsboro Stone Co. two cars stone	246 75	
Francis A. Price, Consulting Engineer	27 61	
William A. Green, Gutter work, etc.	92 56	
New Castle County Levy Court, resurfacing streets	440 01	$ 2,874 55
MISCELLANEOUS		
Lucas Bros. Dog Tags	$ 9 35	
M. Berwald, Painting signs	10 50	
Hawkins & Co. Collectors Bond	20 00	
Short & Walls, Lumber and Cement, etc.	99 48	
Elwood Little, Digging cellar under office	80 00	
William D. Bradford, Heater	50 00	
Redgrave Bros. work resetting heater	79 99	
John S. Crouch, Salary as Treasurer	100 00	
D. W. Stevens, Salary, Collector and Clerk	600 00	
Wm. Brockson, postage and envelopes	6 32	
Wm. T. Connellee, supplies	5 68	
Volunteer Hose Co., Allowance 1917	300 00	
S. E. Massey, care of Town Clock, 1917	15 00	
Equitable Trust Co., Rent	125 00	$ 1,501 32
		$11,541 70

SUMMARY

Receipts		$17,575 90
DISBURSEMENTS		
Light & Water Rents	$ 2,886 00	
Interest on Light & Water Bonds	1,450 00	
Note and discount	1,328 50	
Printing	138 24	
Elections and Assessment	75 00	
Attorney Fee	25 00	
Board of Health	30 00	
Police Department	1,233 09	
Street Work	2,874 55	
Miscellaneous	1,501 32	
Balance on hand March 1st, 1918	6,034 20	
	$17,575 90	$17,575 90
Balance on hand March 1st, 1918		$ 6,034 20

ASSETS

Rubble and Curb Stone	$ 500 00	
Safe, in Council Room	40 00	
Lanterns, Hand-cuffs, Guns, Shovels, Picks, Dump-Wagon, etc.	75 00	$ 615 00
Valuation of Light and Water Plant		$ 60,000 00

LIABILITIES

Bonded Debt	$ 29,000 00

WALTER S. LETHERBURY, President.
WILLIAM N. DONOVAN, Secretary.
By DANIEL W. STEVENS, Clerk.

TRANSCRIPT $1.00

PEOPLES NATIONAL BANK

MIDDLETOWN, DELAWARE

J. FRANK ELIASON, President — L. SCOTT TOWNSEND, Vice Pres.

4%

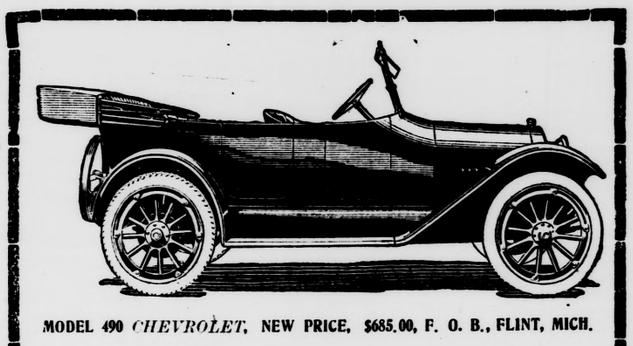
Paid on Time Deposits, compounded semi-annually

Notice of 30 days required for withdrawal

DIRECTORS

J. FRANK ELIASON, L. SCOTT TOWNSEND, JEFFERSON B. FOARD, RICHARD T. CANN, D. B. MALONEY, EDWARD HART, FRANK R. POOL, JAMES D. DAVIS, Jr., E. J. DAVIS, FRED BRADY

W. K. BETTS, Cashier — FRANK R. POOL, Ass't. Cashier



MODEL 490 *CHEVROLET*, NEW PRICE, $685.00, F. O. B., FLINT, MICH.

VALVE-IN-HEAD MOTOR CARS

BUICK AND CHEVROLET

NO GUESSING HERE

You get the best When you buy a **BUICK or CHEVROLET** you secure the results of those who have been making Cars since the inception of the industry.

They know the value of proper **DESIGN, OF METALS, OF MECHANICAL IDEAS, OF METHODS, OF MANUFACTURE.**

They know they have built accordingly.

Let us have your order to-day for a **BUICK or CHEVROLET**

SHALLCROSS' GARAGE

E. M. SHALLCROSS, Prop.

Phone 110 for Demonstration.

Public Sale!

The undersigned, will positively sell without reserve at "Augustine Beach Hotel," near Fort Penn, Del.,

Thursday, March 7th, 1918

At 11 o'clock, A. M.

The following described Personal Property to-wit:

4 HORSES

No. 1. MAJOR, bay horse, 14 years old, good worker or driver.

No. 2. STAR, iron gray horse, coming 4 years old, 16 hands high, sound and alright, has been worked double on farm and was never hooked single.

No. 3. Black mare colt, coming two years old own sister to Star, fine size and a good one.

No. 4. Chestnut colt, coming 1 year old, good size and well bred.

7 Head of

Cattle

All under six years old and raised by me. Selected from good cows and worthy the attention of milk men. Some fresh and others close springers, 1 Holstein Heifer coming one year old, fine size, out of a good cow. 1 Bull.

Five Shoats, weighing 80 pounds each, extra fine.

FARMING IMPLEMENTS

One farm wagon, in good order; 1 hay riggin, 1 Imperial riding plow, new last year; 1 disc harrow, new last year; 1 hay rake, 1 farm roller, 1 corn planter, 2 hand cultivators, 1 sulky cultivator, 1 Deering mower, good order; 1 spring-tooth harrow, good order; 1 2-seated carriage, nearly new; and other articles too numerous to mention.

TERMS OF SALE

Sums of $20 and under cash will be required, over that amount 10 months credit will be allowed the purchaser giving a bankable note with approved security, interest added from day of sale. Nothing to be removed until settled for.

Robert S. Carpenter.

EUGENE RACINE, Auc.
Wm. McMULLIN, Clerk.

Shoe Repairing

I have purchased a new electric machine for finishing my work, which enables me to turn out all work in the shortest possible time, and the finish is far surperior to hand-finished work.

L. FROMKIN

Kates' old stand, East Main St.

MIDDLETOWN, DEL.

POSTPONED

Public Sale

The undersigned will positively sell without reserve at postponed Public Sale at "Middletown Hotel Stables,

TUESDAY, MARCH 5th, 1918

at 1 o'clock P. M.

The following described Personal Property, to-wit:

15 Head of

Horses, Mules, Colts

19 Head of

Cattle

Consisting of high grade Holstein cows and Heifers, one pure bred Holstein Bull, 7-8 white. 15 Milch cows, one 2 year old Heifer, with calf. Three Yearlings.

NOTICE—I wish to say as regards this herd of cattle that with a few exceptions they are cows that I raised myself, and taken as a whole I do not think there is a better herd of grade Holsteins in the State, the dams of the most of them are cows that will give from 40 to 50 pounds of milk per day with an average test of 4 per cent. butter fat. Some of these cows were on test during the year 1916 On day of sale will produce records to show the net profit of each cow that was on test. One of these cows is a pure bred registered Holstein and will have calf by her side on day of sale. Anyone wishing to look them over may do so.

Some of the prospective buyers who were at my place the day I postponed my sale said that I have the best herd of cattle offered for sale this season.

J. S. MOORE.

EUGENE RACINE, Auctioneer.
JOHN P. COCHRAN, Inside Clerk.
CHARLES F. BEASTON, Outside Clerk.

WALL PAPER

From 5c to 10c SINGLE ROLL

Many of my Customers thought I closed out the stock of wall paper, when I rented the small store to H. Holtz last spring, which caused me to lose considerable trade on paper. I have taken the store back and have a good line of new paper at reasonable figures.

Pictures, Mirrors and Picture Frames. These I am selling off cheap. Will not buy any more the prices having advanced so.

Peterson's Dept. Store